FBIS

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CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON PRAGUE CONSULTATIVE MEETING

Indra Opening Speech

LD161414 Prague CTK in English 1104 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The policy of the Soviet Union, which has been resolutely, systematically and patiently asserting the ideas of peaceful coexistence, disarmament and elimination of wars as means for solving contradictions between states and nations, deserves great appreciation, chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Alois Indra said here on Tuesday.

Opening a consultative meeting of parliamentary representatives from the Warsaw Treaty member states, Alois Indra said that parliaments of the socialist countries subordinate all their internal and foreign activity to the will of their voters and the aspirations of nations of the whole planet. This stand is based on the deeply human essence of socialism which considers the right to live in just and lasting peace the most important human right. In this spirit the congresses of fraternal communist parties formulate the principles of their foreign policies. And in this spirit the socialist countries develop their diplomatic activities.

The joint course of the countries of the socialist community, of all progressive and peace forces meets with an (?ever) increasing response all over the world, including realistic-minded Western politicians. The noble struggle for the maintenance of peace is a characteristic feature of the present international situation and, despite all its complexity, has achieved much success, the greatest being the fact that the nations of Europe have been living for the 35th year now in peace, that the most aggressive imperialist circles have not succeeded in provoking a new world war conflict, Alois Indra said.

Leonid Brezhnev's recent speech at the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the GDR in Berlin was a new and extremely strong impulse for the peace forces, chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Alois Indra said.

Loyal to the traditions of its consistent peace foreign policy, the Soviet Union again demonstrated to the world how to proceed from words to deeds, and how to develop the process of detente and make it irreversible, how to halt the escalation of the arms race and how to achieve gradual disarmament, he said. Now it is the turn of representatives of the Western states, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, since concrete impulses of Comrade Brezhnev require concrete response.

"Allow me to express the conviction that, in considering all basic issues of the international situation, we, too, shall concentrate at our consultative meeting on the proposals made in Berlin by Comrade Brezhnev. In harmony with the interests of our electorate we shall support these proposals, we shall draw the attention of our colleagues in bourgeois parliaments, especially in parliaments of the NATO member states, to the importance of the proposals and ask them to bear in mind the historic responsibility for the fate of mankind and for its peaceful future", Alois Indra said.

He also recalled in his address the Munich betrayal of the Western powers, their concessions to Hitler's aggressiveness and the rejection of constructive proposals made by the Soviet Union for which mankind had to pay a heavy toll.

Poland's Gucwa Speech

LD170856 Warsaw PAP in English 0509 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague 16, Oct, PAP--A consultative meeting of representatives of parliaments of the countries-parties to the Warsaw Treaty opened in Prague today. It is attended by delegates of parliaments of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Romania, Hungary, the USSR and Poland. The Polish Sejm is represented by a delegation composed of : Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa, Vice-Marshal Andrzej Serblan and Deputy Krystyna Marszalek-Mlynczyk.

Delegations of Cuba, Laos and Mongolia have arrived to take part in the meeting too.

In a speech delivered during the meeting head of the Polish delegation Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa said that the Polish Sejm, too, devoted a lot of attention in its works to international problems and lent continuous support to Poland's peace initiatives and initiatives of the fraternal socialist countries.

Recalling the concrete and far reaching proposals concerning military detente contained in Leonid Brezhnev's speech, the speaker stated that they perfectly reflected the desires and vital interests of the Polish nation that were expressed in the appeal addressed to nations and parliaments of the world on the 40th anniversary of the outbreak of the Second World War.

In her activity in the international arena in favour of security and disarmament, Poland is lending simultaneously a full support to all initiatives aiming at the halting of the arms race and at the consolidation of security and international peace. Aiming at the consolidation of the principles of peace in the awareness of the world's societies Poland came out with an initiative to adopt the declaration on the preparation of societies for life in peace, the ideas of which were presented at the UN forum by First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek. The draft declaration met with a universal approval of countries-members of the United Nations and was adopted in a unanimous vote at the 33rd Session of the UN General Assembly, the historical meaning of that document is that it, above all, symbolized a deeply humane, principled, 35-years-long international activity of the socialist Polish state which is striving for the implementation of the fundamental right of man--the right to live in peace.

Hungary's Apro Speech

LD170848 Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 16 (MTI)--Tibor Sebestyen, MTI's correspondent reports from Prague:

The parliamentary representatives of the Warsaw Treaty member countries began a consultative meeting Tuesday morning in the Prague Cernin Palace, the centre of the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry. The Hungarian delegation participating at the meeting is being led by Antal Apro, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the Hungarian National Assembly, who delivered a speech at the afternoon session. He stressed, among others, the following:

Life has proven that our consultative meetings, which are held according to the resolutions of the political consultative body of the Warsaw Treaty's 1976, Bucharest session, are useful and serve well the realization of our common aims.

The task of our present conference--continued Antal Apro--is to summarize our activity since the last consultative meeting of the parliamentary representatives of the Warsaw Treaty member countries held on July 5-6, 1977, in Leningrad, and to exchange ideas on the topical questions of the present international situation and how we can contribute to the deepening of the international process of detente with our specific means, to the strengthening of trust among states, and to the consolidation of peace and security.

Setting forth the Hungarian standpoint on major international questions, the speaker of the Hungarian parliament stated:

We can establish with satisfaction and happiness that since the European Security and Cooperation Conference held in Helsinki, significant favorable changes have taken place in the international life: relations among the countries which signed the Final Act have grown. Trust has strengthened among countries with divergent social systems. In spite of the efforts of those opposing detente, the positive process of international life has not been turned back. Detente is firmly rooted in Europe and time has proven that it is the only option in today's world development.

Continuing his speech, Antal Appro, said: At the same time, the peace-loving forces of the world look on with concern at those developments of international life which seriously endanger the results reached so far, primarily those endeavors which want to place American medium-range nuclear missiles in a number of Western European countries. The accomplishment of these plans would upset the balance of forces in Europe, would increase the armaments race, would strain the situation in Europe and would poison to a great degree the whole international atmosphere. Our countries have to consistently and persistently continue the fight against these and other similar plams which are contrary to the Helsinki Final Act's word and spirit.

Antal Appro further added: Hungary, as a European country, finds it extremely important to promote the strengthening of trust between the peoples and to register progress in the field of military detente in Europe.

Proof of the good intentions of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, their readiness for consolidating European security are those newest concrete measures for advancing military detente, and the strengthening of confidence among states put forward by Leonid Brezhnev at the 30th anniversary celebrations of the GDR's foundation. This new Soviet initiative, with its concreteness and realism provides conducive conditions for improving the international atmosphere, for the conclusion of fresh agreements, and thus has deservedly come into the focus of international interest, pointed out the leader of the Hungarian delegation.

Romania's Giosan Address

AU171609 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 17 Oct 79 AU

[Text] A consultative meeting of Warsaw Pact parliamentarians started in Prague. The meeting is devoted to an exchange of views on the evolution of the European situation and on increasing the contribution of parliamentarians to resolving very topical issues such as military disengagement, disarmament, greater security and broader cooperation in Europe.

Our country's position on the points included in the meeting's agenda was presented by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] and head of the Romanian delegation.

He stressed Romania's constructive contribution to insuring peace and developing cooperation in Europe and throughout the world and its policy which enjoys particular prestige throughout the world owing to its concept whose untiring promoter is Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The speaker stressed the need for all governments and parliaments to firmly act to carry out the commitments taken in Helsinki, to implement the final document as a single whole, to thoroughly prepare the 1980 Madrid meeting and to promote initiatives designed to contribute to consolidating the course toward detente.

The heads of the participating delegations were received by Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president.

Indra Closing Address

LD171516 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The participants in the Prague Consultative Meeting of members of the parliaments of the Warsaw Treaty member states noted that the strengthening of peace and detente is the most topical task of the present time. Therefore they addressed a proposal to that effect to the parliaments of the countries of the entire world.

Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, delivering the closing address, expressed his belief that all participants in the meeting will do everything possible, and will utilize every opportunity, to make sure that the appeals adopted contribute to concrete discussions of the problems which vitally affect all mankind, and that they become one of the tools in the complex struggle for the preservation and strengthening of a just peace. Comrade Indra further underlined that the success of our deliberations was made possible by the fact that we consistently followed the policy of our fraternal communist parties. For this reason, both days of the consultations were characterized by a friendly atmosphere and unanimity of views on the principal questions. Comrade Indra said: I am convinced that this approach will meet with the support and understanding of our electorate and that it will find a positive response in the world.

He thanked all present for their active participation in the meeting and wished the people of the socialist countries many successes in the construction of socialism and communism--this being the most effective contribution to the fight for the preservation of peace.

Vitaliy Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, thanking the organizers of the meeting, stated that the meeting's results will enter the history of the mutual cooperation of Warsaw Treaty member countries as a significant contribution to the process of strengthening peace and detente.

BRIEFS

CEMA TOURISM COOPERATION--On 18 October Stanish Bonev, BCP Central Committee Planning-Economic Department deputy head, received tourism officials from the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Hungary and the CSSR, who participated in the Varna meeting on exchanging experience on international tourism. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 18 Oct 79 AU]

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS WESTERN STAND ON BREZHNEV PROPOSALS

AU180915 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Oct 79 p 7 AU

[Zbigniew Lesnikowski article: "Following L. Brezhnev's New Proposals--Sense of Responsibility"; passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] ALL LAST WEEK THE WORLD PRESS CONTINUED TO COMMENT ON L. BREZHNEV'S BERLIN PROPOSALS OF 6 OCTOBER, WHICH HAD CAUSED ENORMOUS INTEREST AMONG WORLD OPINION AND TRIGGERED OFF INTENSIVE CONSULTATIONS AND ANALYSES IN MANY GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND IN THE WESTERN DEFENSE MINISTRIES.

SUCH CONCENTRATED ATTENTION IS NO ACCIDENT. OF THE OVER 100 DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS SUBMITTED BY THE USSR SINCE THE WAR, L. BREZHNEV'S PROPOSAL IS NO DOUBT ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT AND MOST HOPEFUL ONES.

That is precisely how the Soviet proposals have been evaluated by the socialist countries and many nonalined countries as well as by numerous influential political circles in the West, which concur in the view that THE SOVIET LEADER HAS INITIATED MEASURES OF MOMENTOUS SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE FUTURE OF EAST-WEST RELATIONS AND FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF SECURITY AND PEACE ON OUR CONTINENT. THAT INCLUDES BOTH THE EARLIER PROPOSALS REAFFIRMED BY L. BREZHNEV IN HIS SPEECH AND THE IMPORTANT NEW POSTULATES AIMED AT STRENGTHENING THE CLIMATE OF MUTUAL TRUST AND AT GOING OVER FROM WORDS TO DEEDS, which should accelerate the progress of military detente.

Let us bear in mind that if it is not just one proposal but a complete package of constructive proposals, of which the most important are: the unilateral decision to withdraw 20,000 troops, 1,000 tanks and some military hardware from the GDR in the coming year; the proposal to reduce the potential of medium-range nuclear missiles stationed in the European part of the USSR if only NATO will pledge not to deploy additional quantities of such weapons; the proposal to expand the means to create trust in various spheres, including military maneuvers; and, finally, the assurance given to the West that the potential of the medium-range nuclear missiles stationed in the European part of the USSR not only has not been increased but, on the contrary, has been reduced to some extent during the past 10 years. In addition, the Soviet Union has not deployed any such weapons in other states and has not increased the numerical strength of its troops in central Europe for many years.

The Specific Nature of the Offer

AS YOU CAN SEE, THE "SPECIFIC WEIGHT" OF THAT SPEECH IS ENORMOUS. THE PRECISION OF ITS STATEMENTS AND THE SPECIFIC NATURE OF THE NEW PEACE OFFER LEAVE NO ROOM FOR FREE INTERPRETATIONS OR FOR DOUBTS AS TO THE SINCERITY OF THE SOVIET INTENTIONS. However, the commentaries published by the bourgeois press and the official statements made by many Western politicians and statesmen contain skepticism and frequently open antipathy toward the Soviet proposals, although there is no lack of assurances that the proposals "contain positive elements" and that they "will be carefully considered."

It is not worth dwelling on the views aired by the extreme opponents of detente, who smell a "Kremlin trap" in L. Brezhnev's words. Their accusations have always been the same, just as their plans for a return to the "cold war" have been. [paragraph continues]

However, what gives rise to concern is the fact that there has appeared among the leading foreign policy strategists and politicians of the Western states a tendency, which is at odds with realism, to put the cart before the horse. This is in keeping with the topsy-turvy principle: The socialist countries have a decisive military superiority in Europe and that is why we must first "reinforce our armaments" and only then talk about disarmament.

The Cart Before the Horse

Proceeding from that false subjective principle, the West is not giving up the arms race, and this applies not only to Europe. After all even those who accept SALT II as an accord which is in the vital interests of the United States have, even before its ratification geared it to a program of intensified armaments by producing a new generation of strategic weapons known as the MX system. THE PLANNED IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS SYSTEM IN THE MID-EIGHTIES, LET US ADD, NOT ONLY THREATENS TO COMPLICATE FURTHER SALT NEGOTIATIONS, BUT IS ANOTHER LEAP TO A HIGHER LEVEL OF ARMAMENTS, TO A MORE COSTLY AND MORE DANGEROUS ONE.

However, let us return to the European theater, because it is the main topic of consideration in the context of the latest Soviet proposals. The basis of the position assumed by the most bellicose circles of NATO is the stubbornly circulated thesis that the withdrawal of some troops and armored vehicles from central Europe as announced by the Soviet Union will not eliminate the supposed superiority of the Warsaw Pact in that area and thus will not have any major impact on progress in the Vienna talks on reducing armaments and armed forces.

What of it if the Russians withdraw some of their troops, representatives of those circles lament, if we are unable to verify it? We do not even know where they will withdraw to and what units the withdrawal will include. Who knows, some of them say, perhaps it will be obsolete tanks and auxiliary troops. Such a reduction is a drop in the bucket. Other people make reproaches in an attempt to reduce at any cost the significance of the Soviet decision.

AT THE SAME TIME, PROFESSIONAL DOUBTERS IN THE WEST ARE PASSING OVER IN SILENCE THE EXTREMELY CRUCIAL FACT THAT THE REDUCTION IN THE SOVIET FORCES WAS ANNOUNCED UNILATERALLY, THAT IS, WITHOUT ANY CONDITIONS, WITHOUT ANY DEMANDS FOR CONCESSIONS IN RETURN, AND AS AN ACT OF GOOD WILL AIMED AT INCREASING MUTUAL TRUST AND AT OVERCOMING THE IMPASSE IN THE VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN GOING ON FOR 6 YEARS WITHOUT ANY VISIBLE RESULT. In other words, by implementing its decision in the next 12 months, the Soviet Union will UNILATERALLY approach the level of reductions that was to be the first stage of the Soviet-American BILATERAL reductions negotiated in Vienna. Under these circumstances, is it possible to complain at all that 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks are "too little?"

The reservations concerning the Soviet proposal to reduce the medium-range weapons potential in the western part of the USSR, if the West gives up plans for a qualitatively higher deployment of U.S. Pershing II missiles and self-guiding cruise missiles, are also full of contradictions. For the NATO strategists it is not enough that the Soviet leader has confirmed his agreement to include these armaments in SALT II negotiations. They are not satisfied with the assurances that the Soviet side, as Leonid Brezhnev strongly stressed, "WILL NEVER USE NUCLEAR WEAPONS AGAINST THE STATES THAT GIVE UP THE PRODUCTION AND PURCHASES OF SUCH WEAPONS AND THAT DO NOT HAVE THEM STATIONED ON THEIR TERRITORIES."

They know what they know! No discussions until NATO has deployed extra missiles to "balance the Soviet potential" in this regard. It is really hard to find a more glaring example of bad will.

Crux of the Matter

We are now at the crux of the matter. The Soviet proposals were announced at the very right time--at a moment when the champions of armament intensification were quite sure that they had achieved their aim. That is why they are now bitter and frightened that under the pressure of their own people they may not be able to insure a "better bargaining position" for NATO by deploying 572 Pershing missiles on the continent capable of carrying nuclear warheads far into the territory of the Soviet Union.

The final decision on that question is to be taken at the December session of the NATO Council, so there is time to seriously ponder the great new chance, created by the socialist countries, to strengthen world peace. There is time to draw the right conclusions from L. Brezhnev's words, who stressed that "OBVIOUSLY, THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES WOULD NOT IDLY WATCH THE EFFORTS OF THE NATO MILITARISTS. IN SUCH A CASE," HE ADDED, "WE WOULD HAVE TO TAKE THE NECESSARY ADDITIONAL MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN OUR OWN SECURITY. THERE WILL BE NO OTHER WAY FOR US."

The Test of Intentions

The realistically thinking Western politicians who, appreciating the significance of the Soviet initiative, are calling on their governments to immediately begin talks on reducing nuclear weapons in Europe, have grasped this. Their polemic with the opponents of military, and by the same token political, detente brings to mind the now generally known truth: THE ATTITUDE TOWARD THE PROBLEM OF DISARMAMENT IS A TRUE TEST OF INTENTIONS.

IT IS WORTH BEARING THAT IN MIND WHEN WATCHING THE PRESENT DEBATE BETWEEN THOSE WHO WANT THE HOPELESS ARMS RACE TO BE HALTED ON THE BASIS OF A REALISTIC APPROACH TO THE USSR PROPOSALS AND THOSE WHO ADVOCATE THE SO-CALLED POLICY OF SECURITY ON THE BASIS OF THE DIALOG "FROM POSITIONS OF STRENGTH."

POLISH MILITARY DAILY VIEWS BREZHNEV PROPOSALS, NATO STAND

AU181316 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 17 Oct 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Unattributed article: "A New Act of Consistent Policy"; passage in capitals published in boldface]

[Excerpt] The NATO states still have not given any official reply to Leonid Brezhnev's Berlin speech. The initial reactions of the politicians and the press in those states have revealed serious differences in the views on the modernization and deployment of the new types of U.S. nuclear weapons in Western Europe. The Netherlands, Danish, Norwegian and Belgian governments have assumed an equivocal position on the issue, but the cold war circles in Washington and at the Brussels NATO headquarters are trying by all means to diminish the importance of the Soviet proposals and carry through the deployment of the U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. It is true that those circles dare not directly reject prospects for disarmament agreements with the Warsaw Pact, but they demand that the balance of power be changed "beforehand, by equipping the NATO forces with the cruise and Pershing missiles."

However, that argumentation is consciously false. Both the politicians and the NATO generals certainly know very well that the USSR cannot agree to any change in the balance of power on which the present relative permanence of peace in Europe is based. If the Pentagon militarists' position prevails, this would in effect merely produce a new round of the arms race at the cost of enormous resources, which could be spent on socially more useful projects if the Soviet proposals are accepted.

As we can see, thanks to his important proposals, Leonid Brezhnev has exposed the falsehood of the slanderous anti-Soviet campaign waged by the "cold war" champions before the public of the West European states. Leonid Brezhnev has also laid bare the sinister consequences that would be triggered off by unleashing a new round of the arms race. By announcing unilateral reductions in the Soviet Armed Forces in central Europe, he also demonstrated the Soviet Union's good will regarding the settlement of relations with the NATO states on the principles of peaceful coexistence. The Soviet proposals are advantageous to all sides concerned, above all to the common cause of lasting peace in Europe.

BY FORMULATING BEFORE THE PUBLIC OF THE ATLANTIC BLOC STATES A TRUE DILEMMA WHICH IS FACING THE GOVERNMENTS OF THESE STATES, LEONID BREZHNEV HAS PLACED THE CHAMPIONS OF THE "COLD WAR" IN A DIFFICULT POSITION AND HAS DEPRIVED THEM OF ARGUMENTS. BY THE SAME TOKEN THE POSITION OF THE FIGHTERS FOR LASTING PEACE IN EUROPE HAS BEEN STRENGTHENED. THE NEW SPECIFIC EXPRESSION OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT'S GOOD WILL HAS PLACED THE LEADERS OF THE ATLANTIC STATES BEFORE THE NECESSITY OF MAKING A CHOICE. IF THE DECEMBER SESSIONS OF THE NATO COMMITTEES FAIL TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE SOVIET OFFER, THEY WILL BEAR THE ENTIRE WEIGHT OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CONSEQUENCES OF THEIR DECISION.

BULGARIAN PARTY, STATE ORGANS SUPPORT BREZHNEV PROPOSAL

AU221032 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[BTA report: "At the BCP Central Committee Politburo, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria"]

[Text] At a joint meeting, the BCP Central Committee Politburo, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria discussed the new USSR peace initiative presented by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his 6 October speech in Berlin.

The Bulgarian people express their complete solidarity with the initiative and warmly hail the Soviet proposal to unilaterally reduce the number of the USSR's forces in central Europe, its readiness to reduce the number of medium-range missiles deployed in the USSR's western regions if no additional medium-range nuclear weapons are deployed in Western Europe, the proposal on expanding the measures to strengthen confidence among nations, and its agreement to discuss during the future SALT III talks not only the reduction of intercontinental weapons, but also other kinds of weapons, as a new step in the struggle of peace and detente and a manifestation of political wisdom and statesmanship.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria voiced an exceptionally high evaluation of the Soviet initiative of 6 October, which was coordinated with the Warsaw Pact members and is fully supported by them.

It was stressed that the initiative is a new and concrete manifestation of the peace-loving essence and constructive character of the Leninist foreign policy pursued by the USSR during the past 62 years in the interests of all mankind. The new Soviet initiative is an irrefutable testament of the constant unity of words and deeds which characterizes the continuous efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet Government to develop, strengthen and turn detente into an irreversible process, a new and powerful stimulus in the struggle to halt the arms race, and a remarkable example of political principle-mindness in solving the question of really reducing armed forces and arms and of a gradual transformation toward the final goal--general and complete disarmament. The initiative is yet further convincing proof of the vanguard role of the CPSU and the Soviet state in the struggle for peace, security and world cooperation, and of the powerful and active force of the CPSU peace program adopted by 24th CPSU Congress and developed by the 25th CPSU Congress. Voiced at an important political moment this initiative is new and shining confirmation of the conviction of all progressive people throughout the world that Leonid Brezhnev, a worthy promoter of Lenin's cause, is the greatest peacemaker of our time.

At their joint meeting, the leading party-state organs expressed their firm conviction that the USSR initiative fully corresponds to the spirit of the Helsinki Conference Final Act and is dictated only by the sincere concern and steady striving to strengthen world peace and security and develop international cooperation. It corresponds to the basic interests of all nations and was initiated in the name of the life and happiness of mankind.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria express their firm conviction that the security of the European states can be guaranteed only if the arms race stops and concrete measures for disarmament are taken, and not by intensifying the arms race.

Thus the organs participating in the joint meeting express the hope that NATO statesmen and governments will find the political realism and perception to understand the great responsibility for the fate of Europe and the world which they share with the countries of the socialist community. Mankind expects NATO to relinquish its dangerous plans to deploy additional medium-range nuclear weapons on the territory of European NATO members, and thus prove by concrete deeds their claims that they, too, are striving to halt the arms race and to achieve peace and security in Europe and the world.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is fully determined to continue its cooperation in reducing the armed forces and arms in Europe and in stopping the dangerous arms race. The Bulgarian people share and support the opinion that it is high time to convene a political conference with the participation of the European states and the United States and Canada. This would be the most suitable forum for discussing a wide range of measures for military detente, relaxing the military confrontation, and reducing arms and armed forces on the continent.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria declare that together with the USSR and the other socialist countries, the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to do everything possible to facilitate the implementation of the initiative on liquidating the danger of war, strengthening peace and security, and developing detente and cooperation in Europe and the world.

GOVERNMENT CONSULATATIONS WITH U.S. HELD IN SOFIA

AU222012 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 22 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Oct. 22 (BTA)--On October 21 and 22 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and the State Department of the USA held consultations here. The Bulgarian delegation for the consultations was led by Mr Boris Tsvetkov, deputy minister of foreign affairs and the U.S.--by Assistant Secretary of State Mr George Vest.

During the consultations bilateral relations were surveyed and the possibilities for their future promotion were discussed.

During his stay here the leader of the U.S. delegation was received by Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy Ministerial Council chairman, with whom he reviewed problems concerned with the expansion of bilateral economic cooperation.

Mr George Vest met also Mr Mariy Ivanov, the first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Tomorrow the guests leave the country.

BCP ORGAN CONDEMNS WESTERN RADIO SUBVERSION EFFORTS

AU121145 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 12 Oct 79 AU

["Millions of Dollars for Slanders"--BTA heading]

[Text] Sofia, Oct 12 (BTA)--"Making a direct breach of the obligations under the Final Act of the European Security and Cooperation Conference, the United States expands its propaganda war against the socialist countries", points out RABOTNICHESKO DELO under the above headlines prompted by the increase in the budgets for the "Free Europe" and "freedom" [as received] radio-diversionists.

A proof of that, the daily continues, is the recently approved bill according to which the "International Broadcasting Council" (it includes the radio stations "freedom" and "Free Europe") is to be granted 82 million dollars in the next fiscal year, and 87 million dollars in 1981.

Further on RABOTNICHESKO DELO points out that now the Western "psychological war" specialists are working out new instructions for the subversive centres, taking into account the changes brought forth by detente. The BCP CC newspaper adds: "The two radio stations are changing their tactics, terminology, formulations and vocabulary. They are trying by all possible means to disguise the chracter of their ideological subversions."

Dwelling on the subversive activity of "freedom" and "Free Europe", the daily reads that it is laudable to hear voices from far-off countries, telling in Bulgarian about the achievements and problems of these states. "We, however, cannot accept as normal any stories not of how the Americans, British or FRG citizens live, but stories which dictate to us, the Bulgarians, how to live", the newspaper states.

It is stressed in conclusion in the commentary that increasing the finances of these centres and the activation of their activity, are in flagrant contradition to the principles of peace, goodneighbourliness and understanding among peoples.

INTERNATIONAL SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES MEETING OPENS IN SOFIA

AU221356 Sofia BTA in English 1336 GMT 22 Oct 79 AU

[Excerpt] Sofia, Oct 22 (BTA)--An international meeting of the organizations for friendship with the Soviet Union in the socialist countries was opened here today. This forum is attended by delegations of the Soviet Union, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovasia and Bulgaria.

The main subject of the two-day discussions will be the work of the societies for friendship with the Soviet Union among the youth.

The first paper at the meeting was delivered by Mr. Nacho Papazov, chairman of the National Bulgaro-Soviet Friendship Committee and member of the Secretariat of the CC of the BCP.

He dwelt in detail on the activity of the committee for attracting the youth to active participation in the friendship with the Soviet Union movement.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0800 GMT on 22 October, in a report on the meeting, adds that the opening ceremony was attended by Tsola Dragoycheva, Central Committee secretary.]

TALKS ON METALLURGY HELD WITH ROMANIA

AU192117 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1859 GMT 19 Oct 79 AU

[Text] On October 19, Todor Bozhinov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, received Neculai Agachi, Romanian minister of metallurgical industry.

During the interview they approached problems of bilateral collaboration in the field of metallurgy, and especially as regards the cooperation and specialization in production and the growth of reciprocal exchanges of iron-and-steel products.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV DEPARTS FOR FRANCE 22 OCTOBER

AU220846 Sofia BTA in English 0817 GMT 22 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, October 22 (BTA)--The minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Petur Mladenov, left for France this morning. He is to pay a two-day official visit at the invitation of his French colleague, Mr. Jean-Francois Poncet.

Mr. Petur Mladenov and Mr. Jean-Francois Poncet will have talks on the development of bilateral relations and will discuss some issues of the international situation.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV SEND GREETINGS TO YEMENI LEADERS

AU131945 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 13 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, October 13 (BTA)--The first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, has sent a telegram to Mr 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il, secretary general of the CC of the Yemen Socialist Party and president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic, containing most cordial greetings and sincere wishes on the occasion of the national day of the country.

Confidence is expressed in the cable that the friendly ties between the two parties and the two countries will continue to develop and strengthen for the good of the two peoples, in the interests of the common struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction, for peace and social progress in the world. Good wishes for the welfare and prosperity of the heroic people of Yemen are conveyed.

On the same occasion Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Ministerial Council, has sent a greetings telegram to the chairman of the Ministerial Council of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic in which he expresses his profound confidence that the ties and cooperation between the two governments will strengthen and deepen in the interests of the two countries, for peace, justice and progress in the world.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE CONGRATULATES NEW ZEALAND PARTY ON ANNIVERSARY

AU192135 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 19 Oct 79 AU

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent a telegram to the 5th Conference of the Socialist Unity Party of New Zealand, held in the city of [name indistinct] today, which expresses warm and fraternal greetings as well as wishes for the success of the conference and for new successes in the party's noble activities devoted to the triumph of Marxist-Leninist ideas.

PREMIER TODOROV VISITS TOWN OF ROMAN 19 OCTOBER

AU191146 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 19 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, today visited the town of Roman and acquainted himself with the construction works of the new plant for the production of steel wire and steep ropes, which will be one of the largest projects in northwest Bulgaria in the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

A conference chaired by Comrade Stanko Todorov was held at one of the plant's departments, which will be commissioned soon. Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Ivan Sakarev, minister of construction and construction materials; Stanoy Yonev, chief of the Construction and Architecture Department at the BCP Central Committee; Nano Lalov, first secretary of Vratsa Okrug Party Committee; Lazar Petrov, chairman of Vratsa Okrug People's Council Executive Committee; directors general of economic enterprises [words indistinct] attended the conference.

Issues pertaining to the fulfillment of the 1979 production program and to securing the fulfillment of the 1980 plan were discussed. Stanko Todorov emphasized in his speech the importance of the plant for our economy (?at present).

PRAGUE RADIO REPORTS CHARGES IN TRIAL OF 'DISSIDENTS'

LD222232 Prague in German to West Germany 1900 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The trial began this morning before the Prague City Court of Engineer Petr Uhl, Dr. Vaclav Benda, Jiri Dienstbier, Vaclav Havel, Otta Bednarova and Dana Nemcova. They are accused of the crime of subversive activity against the republic. Some Western media have, during the past few weeks, apparently been trying to influence the proceedings by stirring up an anti-Czechoslovak campaign. In complete contradiction to the truth, they are trying to claim that the above-mentioned persons are being persecuted because of, and for, their political convictions, that they had been working for the upholding of human rights. Apparently influenced by these [word indistinct] and slanders, some representatives of cultural and social life in the Western countries have raised their voices in defense of the accused on the assumption that in so doing they were championing a just cause. They are, however, victims of misinformation in the highest degree. Who are, after all, the accused? Why have they been brought before the court?

The accused Petr Uhl is not in the dock for the first time. In 1970, he was sentenced to 4 years' deprivation of liberty for subversive activity. At that time he was leading a Trotskyist-anarchist group which, in order to achieve its political aims, was determined to use [word indistinct] means, including terror, against individuals. As you see, even then, he was by no means in the dock because of his political convictions alone but because of the specific crimes. If someone plans terrorist activities, it can certainly no longer be described as a mere difference of opinion.

Vaclav Havel has also been convicted once before. In 1977, he was given a 14-month suspended sentence for attempting to damage the republic's interests abroad. Uhl as well as Havel, therefore, have been guilty of punishable offenses which corresponded with their hatred of the socialist order in the CSSR and the CPCZ's policy.

At the beginning of 1978 Uhl, Benda, Bednarova and Nemcova founded in Prague an organization directed against the state bearing the pretentious name of the "Committee for the Protection of the Unjustly Persecuted." This is a group of like-minded people which was also joined by Havel and Dienstbier. As they stated in their so-called program declaration, they set themselves the goal of finding out about the pursuing of the goals of such people taken in the CSSR and to inform the public about [word indistinct]. In such a way, they wanted to create the impression that the CSSR was a state in which laws were not respected and police arbitrariness reigned.

Here are a few examples of what Uhl and company stood for: In May 1978, Robert and Vaclav Bares hijacked a bus full of schoolchildren. They held them as hostages and threatened to shoot them all if it was not made possible for them to go the Federal Republic of Germany. When they saw that they were not going to get what they wanted, they brutally murdered the (?driver) of the bus and injured several children before they were overpowered. Uhl and his group were not slow in protesting to many different Czechoslovak organs against their later sentencing.

The fact that the Czechoslovak citizen, (Bara) was sentenced, for the second time by the way, for carrying out espionage for a Western secret service led Uhl and the people around him to describe him likewise as being unjustly persecuted.

In their efforts to degrade Socialist Czechoslovakia in the eyes of the foreign public, the members of the so-called Committee for the Protection of the Unjustly Persecuted sent, as planned, various materials slandering the CSSR to emigre newspapers, the propaganda broadcasting station Free Europe and other [words indistinct].

Here is an example: In an article in one emigre newspaper [words indistinct], Havel claimed, for instance, that in the CSSR several thousand workers were suffering merely because, for various personal reasons, they had missed one or two days' shifts. Such crass lies are intended to compromise the CSSR abroad. Czechoslovakia would prefer to laugh at such an (?unworthy) claim of this nature.

Uhl's group received not only moral support but also material assistance from Western forces with hostile attitudes toward Czechoslovakia. A special finance fund was set up from the (?proferred) means to support Uhl's group and other criminals.

Through its long-standing agents [names indistinct], the CIA also made its contribution in this form. Thus, Uhl, Havel and others tried, for foreign money and in the service of foreign countries, to stir up hostility in working CSSR citizens against the socialist order and threw stones at their own country.

These are the kind of people, then, whom some Western mass media are standing up for. There is no doubt that the activities of Uhl, Havel and others were part of the general scheme of the enemies of international understanding and the policy of detente. With their activity directed against Czechoslovakia and against peace, Uhl and others were setting their target against their own people. They violated valid Czechoslovak laws and must therefore stand trial before a Czechoslovak court.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON VIETNAMESE DEFENSE MINISTER'S VISIT

Tour of Glassworks

LD222308 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The party-government delegation of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic, headed by Army Gen Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party, vice premier and minister of national defence of Vietnam, today paid a visit to the well-known Moser glassworks in Karlovy Vary. The visitors saw over individual workshops and the permanent glass exhibition. After the visit to the national enterprise, the Vietnamese guest left for Marianske Lazae from where they will return to Prague in the evening.

Meeting With Havlin

LD222310 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Josef Havlin, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPCZ, received in Prague today Tran Tong, head of a delegation of the Commission of the History of the Party of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party. He briefed him on the implementation of the conclusions of the 15th Congress of the CPCZ and discussed with him the possibilities of the deepening of cooperation between the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Commission of the History of the Party of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party.

PRAGUE COMMENTATOR CONTRASTS CHINESE, SOVIETS ON PEACE

LD211251 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 21 Oct 79 LD

[Dr Vaclav Kvasnicka commentary]

[Excerpts] One cannot avoid the impression that the stubborn effort of the Pentagon to carry out its armament program at any cost constitutes a return to the period of the cold war, when military force would constitute the principal instrument of implementing the great-power policy of U.S. imperialism in the world. As is customary, such hazardous intentions are masked by unjustified campaigns, above all against the Soviet Union and the countries of the Warsaw Treaty. This is what the West is trying to do now in connection with the latest Soviet peace initiative. They are trying to question it and describe it as a (?sham). It is appropriate to recall in this context the words of former British politician, Churchill, who decidedly could not have been suspected of harboring sympathies toward the Soviet Union but who nonetheless declared shortly after the end of World War II that he had not known any government which would have kept promises and fulfilled agreements so honorably and consistently as the Soviet Government.

Regrettably, the present British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has not taken to heart this true statement of his when last Thursday during her visit to Luxembourg she appealed to the NATO countries to give their consent to the deployment of medium-range American missiles in Western Europe. This shows that London is playing an extremely negative role at this so important moment, when such serious matters are at stake. This is borne out by a report which appeared in the American newspaper Washington POST, saying that American and British officials have allegedly already come to an agreement to deploy guided missiles with a flat flight trajectory and a range of 1,600 km on five American bases, mostly in East Anglia. Of course, the majority of the British people hold a different view from that of the prime minister.

It was probably no coincidence that Hua Guofeng, the Chinese premier, should have chosen this very moment for a visit to France, the FRG, Great Britain and Italy. The choice of these countries was not fortuitous either, for as the British REUTER press agency has described, Hua's tour as an important component of Beijing's anti-Soviet strategy before his departure for West Europe then these words were fully confirmed by the Chinese premier's very first utterance in Paris. He rejected the latest Soviet peace initiative and called on West Europe to do the same. Beijing's tactics are probably clear to the West European partners--tactics on which one British newspaper commented that China is willing to wage a war against the Soviet Union to the last British, French and West German soldier.

Hua's visit to a number of West European countries does not, however, have as its sole aim to deter them from the latest acquisition by China of the most modern military equipment. Thus in France, it wants to buy missiles, Mirage aircraft and (?tanks). From Britain it wants to acquire Harrier vertical take-off fighter aircraft, while in the FRG is would like to purchase Leopard tanks.

It is not without interest that in the West, too, the Chinese premier's tour of a number of West European countries should be compared to Deng's previous visit to the United States. Deng talked in Washington about a lesson China wanted to give Socialist Vietnam, attempting at the same time to win American support for this, which regrettably he received. It cannot be excluded that Hua now has the same intentions with regard to the West European members of the Atlantic alliance. This is borne out by last Thursday's remarks made in Paris by Huang Hua, Chinese foreign minister, from which one can judge that Beijing's leadership wants to give a so-called further lesson to Vietnam, which means the repetition of the armed invasion of Vietnam.

This is why the WPC issued an appeal last Wednesday to launch an international campaign intended to frustrate such plans of Chinese aggression. There can be no doubt that a deployment of American nuclear missiles in West Europe would also spur the Chinese leadership into new aggressive actions.

The greater therefore is the importance of the appeal of the representatives of the parliaments of the Warsaw Treaty countries to the parliaments of all countries of the world to support the last Soviet peace proposals. After all, the new Soviet initiative, as Mikhail Suslov stressed in the Kremlin last Tuesday, is another clear proof of the sincere endeavor of the Soviet Union for peace in the world and for strengthening trust between countries on the Continent of Europe.

BILAK RECEIVES PFLP'S GEORGE HABASH

LD222254 Prague CTK in English 1908 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague-George Habash, general secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP], was received on monday by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

They exchanged views on the Middle East development and agreed that the attempts to impose the Camp David accords on the Arab people gravely complicate the crisis and encourage the aggressor to escalate its military actions, as is proved by the situation in Lebanon.

They vehemently criticized the so-called Palestinian autonomy, which is only to mask annexation of the occupied Arab lands.

They consider withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied territories and exercise of the Palestinian people's right to their independent state the only way out from the crisis.

George Habash is heading a delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine visiting Czechoslovakia as guest of the Committee for Solidarity with the Nations of Africa and Asia.

POWER INDUSTRY TECHNICIANS ACTIVE IN CUBA

AU191957 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Oct 79 p 6 AU

[CTK report: "Czechoslovak Experts in Western Hemisphere: They Are Prospecting for Escambray's Treasures"]

[Text] The scientific-technical cooperation between the CSSR Ministry of Fuels and Energy and the Cuban Ministry of Electric Power Industry consists in our helping with resolving operational problems, in training Cuban personnel and in passing on operational experience.

Last year, a total of 43 Czechoslovak experts, including one brigade of power engineers, arrived in Cuba, and 8 Cuban experts acquired specialized knowledge in our country. Outside the framework of protocol on scientific-technical cooperation we handed over to the Cuban side the documentation on operative management of the power industry. Powerplant number 10 in the town of Nuevitas, equipped with Czechoslovak technological installations, was this year--for the third time since 1976--declared the best in an allstate competition on economic operations, because our machinery systematically has the lowest consumption of standard fuel per 1 kilowatt of electricity produced.

Our technologists have been working in the Western hemisphere's first socialist country for 15 years. Three years ago they started the geological mapping of and the geochemical prospecting in the Escamabray Range in Santa Clara Province, and in the next decade this work will continue, particularly in Cienfuegos Province. Thus, when their task is finished, Czechoslovak geologists will have mapped and, in respect to mineral deposits, assessed about 8,000 square kilometers of Cuban territory.

CHNOUPEK EXCHANGES GREETINGS WITH GDR'S FISCHER

LD172330 Prague CTK in English 2000 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Foreign Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia and Oskar Fischer of the GDR today exchanged telegrams of greetings on the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

STROUGAL RECEIVES NEW HUNGARIAN, OUTGOING GREEK AMBASSADORS

LD221504 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, today received in Prague Bela Kovacs, the new ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic, prior to his taking up the post. Strougal also received Yeoryios Petrounacos, the ambassador of the Greek Republic, in connection with the ending of his diplomatic mission in Czechoslovakia.

KORCAK ADDRESSES CZECH NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING

LD161450 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The main item on the agenda of the 13th session of the Czech National Council is a report of the Government of the Czech Socialist Republic on the fulfillment of its program. Three years ago, deputies gave their full support to this program. This is the second time that the government has come up, in the third election period, with a report on its fulfillment.

As Czech Premier Josef Korcak said, the government has centered all its effort on one thing: to insure that our republic, each of its towns and villages, is a contented home of happy people. The results achieved and experiences gained to date confirm that the path embarked upon is the correct one. We have made another step forward, said Comrade Korcak. At the same time he stressed that we have not succeeded in fulfilling everything in its totality and that in certain instances deviations from the original intentions have occurred; that we have weak spots and endangered sectors, and it will be above all on them that our attention will be centered in future. Such a case is, for instance, the overcoming of problems in securing fuels and energy for the national economy and the population.

As has emerged from the report, the plan for coal extraction for the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan will be fulfilled, and in the case of lignite extraction it will even be surpassed by almost 8 million tons. The analyses show however that the growing requirements on fuels and energy are higher than envisaged by the plan. In the nonproductive sphere among the population, too, there have been greater demands on energy resources. Here, there is only one way possible: everywhere, beginning with the family and ending with large concerns to improve the mechanism governing efficiency.

The government's report also dealt with capital construction. Despite the fact that a number of ventures have been completed, many tasks are being fulfilled in a haphazard manner and inconsistently.

From this it arises that in this case the plan for the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan would not be fulfilled, and this by roughly Kcs 1 billion. In contrast to this, the construction of the motorway, the Prague underground, the reconstruction of the national theater as well as the construction of the palace of culture are continuing successfully.

These are only a few examples from a very extensive report. In a short time our Sixth 5-Year Plan will enter its last year, said Comrade Korcak. It is therefore our joint duty to do the maximum to achieve the aims of the economic and social program of the 15th CPCZ Congress. Next year, it will be necessary to increase the effort, quicken the pace so that we fulfill honorably what we have subscribed to.

In a debate on the report submitted, six deputies have already spoken. Some of them made use of their right to put questions to the ministers present. For instance, Deputy Marie Jarosova said that we continue to encounter complaints by the working people and especially women, who, after the adjustments of working time, are unable to buy their daily needs after their return from work. This is why she asked Minister Antonin Jakubik how the Ministry of Trade appraises this situation and what measures it is carrying out to improve it, especially in insuring supplies of basic goods in the afternoon and early evening, as well as during Saturday opening hours. Ministers concerned will reply to this and other questions during a debate in the afternoon, with which the meeting of the Czech National Council will continue.

LENART, COLOTKA ATTEND SLOVAK ECONOMIC MEETING

LD221448 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Slovak Government's Committee for the Planned Management of the National Economy met in Bratislava today. In the presence of Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Slovak premier, it considered measures aimed at improving the system of planned management of the national economy after 1980. The set of measures is aimed at improving the quality and increasing the effectiveness of national economic planning, developing financial autonomy [khozraschot], material incentives, utilizing economic tools for the growth of effectiveness and quality as well as for improving the organization and methods of the management work.

INDRA CHAIRS ASSEMBLY PRESIDIUM MEETING ON ECONOMY

LD230026 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Presidium of the Federal Assembly heard in Prague today a report on the implementation of the operational state plan for development of the national economy in the first half of this year, and on the results of financial management in this period.

Chaired by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, it also discussed the resolution of the economic committees of both chambers on the report, as well as the stands of the presidia of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of the Nations. These resolutions of the economic committees recommend solving the problems of fulfilling the state plan by a deeper cooperation of individual organizations, by the improvement of quality and the managerial process at all levels and the individual evaluation of personal responsibility.

The Presidium of the Federal Assembly has recommended that use be made of these experiences when working out the quality plan for 1980.

PRC SUPPORT FOR FRG 'REVANCHIST' POLICY TOWARD GDR REPORTED

DW222100 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1802 GMT 22 Oct 79 DW

[Text] Hua Guofeng, Chinese party chairman and premier, has been in Bonn since yesterday [21 October]. After a talk that lasted for almost 2 hours in the small cabinet hall of the chancellery and a half-hour private conversation with Hua Guofeng, Federal Chancellor Schmidt welcomed the fact that the visit of the Chinese party and government chief is taking place at a favorable period of time. As the Bonn chancellor stressed, China is setting new accents in its policy and is taking part in world politics. Bonn is interested in a strong China that is playing its part in world politics.

This keen interest by the FRG in a strong China apparently is not only connected with the mutual assurance that the relationship between the FRG and China had improved since diplomatic relations were established, but, at the same time, it is an expression of gratitude for the statement made by Hua Guofeng that China supports the revanchist aims of German imperialism vis-a-vis the GDR.

Thus, the world right now is witnessing a truly strange game. The representative of a country claiming to pursue a socialist policy at the same time offers his services as a partner against socialist Germany, the GDR. This speaks for itself. In Bonn political observers are asking themselves how opinions voiced at the beginning of the talks by Bonn official quarters on the Chinese point of view can be reconciled with the frequently expressed assertion that Bonn wants peace and detente in Europe. The existence of the two German states is not only one of the realities embodied by international law in the European treaty system as well as in the Helsinki Final Act, but at the same time is a factor of peace and security in Europe.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY MEXICO'S CASTANEDA

Report on Speeches

LD182220 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1646 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Report on speeches by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda at dinner in Berlin on 18 October]

[Text] [passage indistinct] Oskar Fischer stressed that this first visit by a Mexican foreign minister to the GDR demonstrates the good, stable state of relations and gives fresh impetus to the numerous contacts between representatives of the two states and peoples. It is the desire of the GDR "to deepen the fruitful political, economic, cultural and scientific relations with the United States of Mexico for the benefit of both sides."

The joint struggle against fascism and reactionary dictatorships also has its place in the progressive tradition of relations. For instance, today Mexico and the GDR are extending help in a spirit of solidarity to the people of Nicaragua which only recently rid itself of the shackles of 47 years of a terror regime and which wishes to fashion its life in peace and freedom."

The supreme duty is to preserve peace which is mankind's most important possession, Oskar Fischer declared. This is why Lopez Portillo during his visit to the USSR in 1978 stressed the cessation of the arms race, the reduction of armed forces and armaments, as well as universal and complete disarmament under effective international control as an important and urgent task. The GDR shares this view.

"Today we see no more urgent task than to prevent the world in time from sliding back into the 'cold' war, the forerunner of a 'hot' one." The peace initiative proclaimed by Leonid Brezhnev on the eve of the GDR's 30th anniversary was an impressive manifestation of the desire to move from words to specific action. "The fact that this appeal issued from Berlin underscores how historically beneficial the foundation of the GDR on German soil has been."

The conclusion of the SALT II agreement between the USSR and the United States is regarded by the GDR as an essential step to contain the arms race and continue the process of detente. "Such victories of reason give us hope. May SALT II be ratified soon." Mexico also serves these noble aims by its contribution to the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in Latin America. "We support Mexico's repeated demand for the convening of a world disarmament conference."

In his reply Jorge Castaneda stressed that, in the relatively short time since the establishment of official relations between the two states, they have found the way of cooperation both at the bilateral and at the multilateral levels as well as the appropriate basis for their expansion in accordance with the interests and possibilities of both countries.

"In the principles which form the basis of their foreign policy the GDR and Mexico hold concurrent views." The best relations are those which are based on mutual respect, the political equality of all states and noninterference in the affairs of other states.

"Our two countries consider it fundamental for the preservation of world peace and international security that suitable mechanisms be created for the achievement of universal and complete disarmament, and that conflicts should be settled by peaceful means."

Turning to the noticeable expansion of trade relations, Jorge Castaneda pointed out that suitable means corresponding to the actual potential of the two countries should be established. Additional efforts should be made to foster the development of economic and trade relations.

"The agreement on cooperation which Mexico has concluded with CEMA can also be a stable instrument for widening the framework of our bilateral economic cooperation." Efforts are being made also in the cultural sphere to strengthen relations between the two peoples. In a few weeks' time the exhibition "Masterpieces of German Art" will be opened in Mexico while the works of the Mexican painter Jose Clemente Orozco will be shown in Berlin next year.

Jorge Castaneda paid tribute to the GDR's activities for peace, disarmament and the self-determination of the peoples which have further strengthened common viewpoints with Mexico. Turning to his talks with leading representatives of the GDR, he said: "We have noted with satisfaction that although our relations were established only a short while ago the range of instruments for their development exists. Moreover we have exchanged views on the most urgent international questions while seeking to harmonize our respective opinions."

Press Release

LD192349 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1504 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A press release was published in Berlin on Friday on the official visit to the GDR by the Mexican Foreign Minister, Jorge Castaneda.

On Erich Honecker's meeting with the Mexican foreign minister it says that the general secretary of the Central Committee of the SED and GDR Council of State chairman underlined the "identical positions held by the two states in basic questions of international development, in particular in relation to the securing of peace."

With reference to the initiatives of world political importance made by the Soviet Union and the other socialist states the two sides confirmed their support for all efforts in favor of disarmament, arms limitation and detente.

The Mexican guest also met Willi Stoph, member of the SED Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, as well as Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee of the SED and member of the Council of State.

Jorge Castaneda invited Guenter Mittag to make an official visit to Mexico.

The official talks between the foreign ministers of the two countries were held in a friendly atmosphere, in the spirit of mutual understanding. The release states that they discussed the further deepening of relations between the two states and current questions of international development.

They paid tribute to "the traditionally friendly relations" between the two countries and agreed "that there are good conditions for even more varied, mutually beneficial cooperation between the GDR and Mexico." It was agreed to continue the dialog on all levels, to promote the development of economic relations on the basis of mutual advantage and to hold consultations between the two foreign ministers on important international questions. Jorge Castaneda invited Oskar Fischer to make an official visit to Mexico.

LEADERS THANK BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN FOR ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

AU222111 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20-21 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Telegram from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers--date not given]

[Text] Berlin (ND)--We thank you, the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the Soviet people from the bottom of our heart for the fraternal greetings and congratulations on the 30th anniversary of the GDR's founding, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the entire GDR people.

We all are still under the lasting impression that has been made by the official visit of friendship of a party-government delegation led by the CPSU general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, our friend and comrade, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. This visit and its results have again manifested the unbreakable fraternal alliance of the SED and the CPSU, of the GDR and the USSR. They were an event of great international brillance.

The fraternal cooperation between our parties, states and peoples has been given a powerful impetus through the agreements that have been achieved.

The high appreciation of the successes of socialist construction in our republic which you, esteemed comrades, have shown, is for us an obligation to also in the future actively contribute toward strengthening socialism, peace and the revolutionary world process.

Dear comrades, please accept our most cordial wishes for further great successes in your noble work for the building of communism, the protection of peace and the happiness of mankind.

MITTAG RECEIVES MOZAMBIQUE DELEGATION

LD221656 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1405 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique, led by Manuel Lorenco Rodriguez, deputy head of the National Board for Statistics, for a talk in the Central Committee building in Berlin on Monday. The further deepening of cooperation between the two countries was discussed on the basis of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the two states.

GRUENEBERG RECEIVES MONGOLIAN GUESTS

AU191956 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[Summary] A study delegation of the Central Committee of the Mongolian Peoples Revolutionary Party [MPRP] was received on Wednesday [17 October] by Gerhard Grueneberg, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary. In the course of the cordial meeting, Gerhard Grueneberg expounded on the continuous implementation of the decision of the Ninth SED Congress and paid tribute to the peace policy of the GDR and the USSR which was expressed in the speeches by L.I. Brezhnev and Erich Honecker on 6 Oct 79 in Berlin.

The meeting was attended by Bruno Kiesler, SED Central Committee member and Central Committee department chief, and by the Mongolian ambassador to the GDR, Iserebiyn Dabagsuren.

The Mongolian delegation, headed by Y. Tsegmid, Central Committee candidate member and deputy department chief in the MPRP Central Committee, acquainted itself with questions of agricultural development in the GDR.

PLO OFFICIAL RECEIVES DECORATION IN BERLIN

AU191143 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Oct 79 p 5 AU

[ADN Beirut dispatch]

[Text] The order "Star of Peoples' Friendship" in silver was presented by GDR Ambassador Achim Reichardt to the former head of the PLO representation in Berlin, Nabil Kulalat, in Berlin on Tuesday [16 October]. The high award was bestowed on Nabil Kulalat in appreciation of his contributions on behalf of a consolidation of the friendship between the GDR and Palestinian peoples.

HONECKER RECEIVES U.S. PUBLISHER CONCERNING AUTOBIOGRAPHY

LD222352 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1745 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on Monday received the Anglo-U.S. publisher Robert Maxwell, president of Pergamon Press. They discussed the preparations for an autobiographical book by Erich Honecker in the "Leaders of the World" series and some questions of current politics. The volume is to come out in 1980. The series includes publications about L.I. Brezhnev, A.A. Gromyko, Morarji Desai and J. Carter.

MEDAL AWARDED TO CHAIRMAN OF CSSR PARAMILITARY UNION

AU221136 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "SVAZARM Central Committee Chairman Honored"]

[Summary] At the order of SED Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, Central Committee Politburo member and minister for national defense, Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy defense minister, awarded the Gold Medal of Comradeship in Arms to the chairman of the Central Committee of the Union for Cooperation With the Army in the CSSR [SVAZARM], Lt Gen [Vaclav] Horacek, for his outstanding merits in the consolidation of friendship and cooperation between the socialist paramilitary organizations of the GDR and the CSSR. The friendly meeting was also attended by Lt Gen Guenther Teller, chairman of the Central Presidium of the Society for Sport and Technology, and centered on problems of the socialist paramilitary training of youth.

STATE OFFICIAL LAUDS DIACONAL ACTIVITIES

AU182205 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Dresden dispatch]

[Summary] GDR State Secretary for Church Affairs Hans Seigewasser received on Saturday [13 October] the members of the Presidium of the Kaiserswerth General Conference in Dresden. Participants from 10 European countries and Brazil discussed the tasks of the diaconate at the conference which came to an end on Sunday.

"The reception was also attended by Dr Anneliese Toedtmann, GDR deputy minister of health; Parson Hans Duerig of the evangelical diaconal work in Neumeunster, Switzerland, the president of the conference; as well as by senior church counselor Ernst Petzold, director of the diaconal work--internal mission and aid service of the evangelical churches in the GDR.

"Hans Seigewasser pointed out that the GDR highly appreciates the activities of the diaconesses in the GDR's religious health institutions. 'We are glad' he stated, 'that the fine cooperation between state and church so well depicts the quite self-evident cooperation between Marxists and Christians in the diaconic sphere.'"

General conference President Hans Duerig thanked the state secretary and noted that the mother houses in the GDR essentially influence the events in the diaconal houses of other countries. Minister Dr Toedtmann also appreciated the dedicated work of the mother houses in the GDR.

PUJA RETURNS FROM VISIT TO CUBA, PORTUGAL

LD181352 Budapest MTI in English 1033 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 17 (MTI)--Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja returned to Budapest on Wednesday, after ending his official visits to Cuba and Portugal.

On leaving Portugal, he was bid farewell by Foreign Minister Joao Freitas Cruz at the Lisbon airport.

Frigyes Puja was received on arrival at Ferihegy Airport by Jose Antonio Tabares del Real, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba in Budapest and by Antonio Manuel Lima Pereira Machado, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Republic of Portugal.

COMMUNIQUE ON FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT TO PORTUGAL

AU191355 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 18 Oct 79 p 4 AU

["Portuguese-Hungarian Joint Communique"]

[Text] At the invitation of Joao Freitas Cruz, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Portugal, Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, paid an official visit to Portugal between 15 and 17 October 1979. The minister of foreign affairs was received by Gen Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal. Frigyes Puja had talks with the Portuguese ministers of trade, industry and agriculture as well.

The foreign ministers conducted an extensive exchange of views on bilateral relations between their countries and timely international issues.

They welcomed with satisfaction the constant development that manifested itself in every area in recent years in relations between Hungary and Portugal. A manifestation of this was President Ramalho Eanes' March 1979 visit to Hungary. The meeting of the president of the Republic of Portugal with Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, demonstrated that the sides attach great significance to meetings between leaders of the two countries, since these promote a fruitful development of relations between their countries.

They established that contacts of this kind can actively contribute to the implementation of the objectives laid down in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and foster progress in various areas of bilateral cooperation.

The foreign minister stressed the need to develop trade and to make it more balanced. To this end, the effectiveness of the work of the Mixed Committee for Scientific-Technical Cooperation and the Mixed Committee for Barter Trade and Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation should be intensified. A regular exchange of information should be pursued on the development of the two countries' economies and market research activity and participation in various international fairs and exhibitions of an economic nature should be encouraged in each other's country.

Toward developing economic relations, the two ministers urged mutual visits by industrial delegations and the establishment of relations that can result in mutually beneficial cooperation between industrial, agricultural and research institutes. The activity of chambers of commerce and industry can promote the development of economic relations in several areas.

The two ministers agreed that technical-scientific cooperation between our countries should be continued and that the activity of the mixed committee established on the basis of the cultural agreement should be encouraged. They established that prerequisites prevail for better cooperation between publishers, cultural and scientific institutes and universities and institutes of higher education as well. Under consideration of the available means, the exchange of scholarship students in the interests of cultural cooperation and scientific research should continue.

Both sides regarded a more effective utilization of the possibilities provided by the agreement on tourism as a mutual interest. Accordingly, they will encourage the development of cooperation between the competent government organs and tourist enterprises and institutes.

Touching on international matters, the two foreign ministers devoted particular attention to the issues of detente, disarmament, security, international cooperation and a more equitable international economic order.

They established with satisfaction that the positions of the two sides are similar or close on several important issues, as was also manifested by the communique issued on the visit by the president of the Republic of Portugal in Hungary.

They reaffirmed their conviction that there is no rational alternative to peaceful coexistence and the policy of detente. They expressed their hope for a peaceful and just settlement of the conflicts causing serious concern in several parts of the world, notably in Africa and the Middle East. They stressed the important role of the United Nations in international life; they repeatedly pledged their countries' support for the world organization.

The two foreign ministers emphasized the need to extend the detente process, through the necessary measures, to the military area. In this respect, they welcomed the successful conclusion of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II talks and expressed the conviction that ratification of the treaty could foster progress in disarmament also in other respects.

They agreed that convening a political conference at a suitable time to examine and coordinate measures to strengthen trust and reduce the military confrontation in Europe would be an important step.

The two foreign ministers stressed the historical significance of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. They reaffirmed their governments' intention fully to implement the recommendations of the Final Act. The two ministers examined the prospects of the meeting to be held in Madrid next year within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. They believe in this connection that the attainment of beneficial and reasonable results depends greatly on an appropriate preparation of the meeting. The ministers agreed that views should be exchanged by the two foreign ministers on the matter.

Concerning a new international economic order, the ministers emphasized the need for every country to declare its real political intention with regard to progress in a long-term settlement of theproblems already defined. It is necessary to develop an international division of labor and world economic structure that fosters an even and mutually advantageous development of economic relations among countries and contributes to a rapid economic growth of the developing countries under conditions of respecting the interests and equality of all the countries concerned.

The talks held during the Hungarian foreign minister's visit took place in a cordial atmosphere and reflected both sides' intention to develop cooperation and friendly relations between Hungary and Portugal.

Frigyes Puja has invited the minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Portugal to pay an official visit to Hungary. The minister has accepted the invitation with thanks.

PUJA GREETS GDR'S FISCHER ON DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ANNIVERSARY

LD191938 Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 19 (MTI)--Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja greeted in a telegram Oscar Fischer, foreign minister of the German Democratic Republic on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries. His greeting was returned by the GDR foreign minister in a similar telegram.

On the anniversary, Frigyes Puja gave a lunch in Budapest on Friday, which was attended by Rudolf Rossmeisl, ambassador of the GDR in Budapest, and by other diplomats from the embassy, as well as by leading workers of the foreign ministry.

MARJAI RETURNS FROM CEMA MEETING IN MOSCOW

LD191456 Budapest MTI in English 1029 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 18, (MTI)--Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, returned to Budapest Thursday evening from Moscow. The deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers took part in the 92nd session of the Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance held in the Soviet capital.

At the time of the session, Jozsef Marjai and K. Katushev, the co-chairmen of the Hungarian-Soviet Inter-Governmental Commission for Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation, conducted talks. They reviewed the state of goods exchange between the two countries and decided on necesary related tasks. They also surveyed the topics on the agenda of the governmental commission to be held in the Soviet capital in December, reports MTI correspondent Csaba Kis from Moscow.

REPORTAGE ON AUSTRIAN FINANCE MINISTER'S VISIT

Beginning of Talks 18 October

LD191242 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 18 (MTI)--Dr. Hannes Androsch, Austrian vice-chancellor and federal finance minister, arrived in Budapest on Thursday for an official visit. He was met at Ferihegy Airport by Hungarian Finance Minister Lajos Faluvegi and Dr Johann Josef Dengler, ambassador of the Austrian Republic in Budapest.

In the afternoon talks began in the Ministry of Finance. The agenda covers discussion on a number of joint interest development conceptions aimed at expanding economic and financial relations between the two neighbour countries. The meeting also makes possible exchange of ideas on topical questions of international financial situation.

Meeting With Aczel, Marjai

LD191936 Budapest MTI in English 1702 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 19 (MTI)--Gyorgy Aczel, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, received in Budapest Friday Dr. Hannes Androsch, Austrian vice-chancellor and federal finance minister, currently on an official visit in Hungary.

Also on Friday, the Austrian vice-chancellor was received by Hungarian vice-premier Jozef Marjai.

The cordial meeting was attended by Hungarian Finance Minister Lajos Faluvegi and Austrian Ambassador Dr. Johann Josef Dengler to Budapest.

MTI on Talks

LD202132 Budapest MTI in English 1744 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 20, (MTI)--Austrian Vice-Chancellor Dr. Hannes Androsch, federal finance minister, paid an official visit to Hungary between October 18-20. The two countries' finance ministers surveyed among other things the state of negotiations carried on so far about possible cooperation ventures in the energy sector. With a view to reciprocal interests, guiding principles were shaped for future work and possible cooperation projects discussed in the fields of mining, aluminium industry as well as infrastructure.

The finance ministers noted with satisfaction that tourism between the two countries has grown significantly since introducing travelling without visa. Starting from the two countries' endowments, a review was made of chances offering encouraging cooperation between the Hungarian and Austrian travelling agencies. The two ministers surveyed topical issues of traditional trading and exchanged views about the international financial situation. The talks were conducted throughout in a matter-of-fact and cordial atmosphere.

BULGARIA'S EDUCATION MINISTER VULCHEVA VISITS BUDAPEST

LD202108 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 20 (MTI)--Invited by Hungarian Minister of Labor Ferenc Trethon, Mrs. Drazha Vulcheva, alternate member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee's Political Committee and minister of public education, paid an official friendly visit to Budapest to discuss with his host questions of skilled worker training and further training.

OVARI RECEIVES WEST BERLIN PARTY DELEGATION

LD222252 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin led by Horst Schmidt, its chairman, has arrived in Budapest. The delegation was received at Ferihegy Airport by Miklos Ovari, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

GASPAR INTERVIEWED ON EUROPEAN TV MEETING

LD220717 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 21 Oct 79 LD

[Andras Sugar interview with Sandor Gaspar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and general secretary of the National Trade Union Council, on activities of trade union council delegation at Third Geneva Conference of European Trade Unions; date and place not specified--recorded]

[Text] [Question] We have been taking part in this European trade union dialog for almost 10 years. How would you compare the current conference with other such occasions?

[Answer] There is a comparative basis for the work during these well nigh 10 years. What is it? It became unanimous at this third conference that our recognition of one another has become stronger and more consolidated. No one obliges anyone else--the work has mutual benefits.

An enormous amount of experience has been accumulated by the European trade union movement, and its sensible utilization is a good thing for everyone. In the world of science and technology, billions are spent on the adoption and deployment of a single new technique. Here, everyone can draw from experiences for nothing. This is an important characteristic of this third conference.

Another important characteristic is that during the debate on the agenda, all the basic issues of European workers are dealt with--namely employment, and trade union tasks relating to the shaping of prices and wages. It is well known that the trade union movement has for the past 50 years only had one cure for the formation of prices and wages. We will examine this in the future.

Also given great emphasis was what trade unions can do jointly to further consolidate the process of detente in Europe, to secure peace and security in Europe. Another important characteristic of this conference was that it looked to the future: To what the trade union movement, the trade union character of the Europe of the future will look like. We can shape and form this through joint work. This insures the continuity of the conference. It is in this that the essence of this work lies.

CARDINAL LEKAI INTERVIEWED ON MOSCOW VISIT

LD172322 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Moscow correspondent Geza Foldvari interview with Cardinal Lekai prior to his return from USSR--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Cardinal Lekai, I heard your words of appreciation at the Hungarian Embassy in Moscow yesterday when Ambassador Matyras Szuros warmly greeted you. Am I right in thinking that your visit serves the rapprochement and cooperation of the two churches as much as better relations between the Orthodox believers and the Hungarian Catholics?

[Answer] We came here at the invitation of Patriarch Pimen to get to know the liturgy, works of art and the icons of the Orthodox Church. In these we were able to see the profound Christian feeling and conviction which expresses by these means the beauty of the Christian faith and at the same time the mysticisn of the Russian soul. [sentence indistinct] Wherever we went the cathedrals were full of the faithful.

Contacts between the two great churches and of the two peoples have a long tradition. Our King Stephan had contacts with the Russian Prince Vladimir. We were able to see only a small part of the immense territory of the Soviet Union but even so we saw the tremendous development which distinguishes the whole country and has created close contacts with Hungary. We experienced these contacts not only on the part of the Eastern Church, but also through the secular leaders who came to welcome us at the airport and gave a reception for us.

[Question] Did you meet during your visit only the leaders of the Eastern Church and the Orthodox faithful?

[Answer] Of course, we spent most of our time with them, but we also visited Lithuania to meet our Lithuanian Catholic brethren. We are connected with Lithuania by close historic links. Princess Hedvig married Vladislav Jagiello, the Lithuanian ruler, and so through Hedvig the Hungarian Catholics have a very warm relationship with Lithuania, which explains the warm, fraternal reception we were given by our Lithuanian brethren and in such numbers that there was no room for everyone in their cathedral. We were deeply touched by this.

[Question] Many people have asked the question whether the head of the Hungarian Catholic Church paid this visit to improve relations between the Orthodox believers and the Hungarian Catholics only or to bring about a rapprochment between the two great churches.

[Answer] The initiative came from Patriarch Pimen but, naturally, we made this visit with the knowledge of the pope, and so it served primarily the rapprochment of the Hungarian Catholic Church and the Russian Orthodox Church but it is evident that through this the contacts will become more intensive between the two great churches as well.

COOPERATION WITH YUGOSLAVIA IN OIL EXPLOITATION DISCUSSED IN SZEGED

AU191712 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Oct 79 AU

[Nikola Bulatovic report]

[Summary] At a meeting in Szeged, Hungary, today, Yugoslav and Hungarian oil explorers and producers are marking the 10th anniversary of their cooperation and joint exploitation of the Kelebija oilfield, which is being exploited on both sides of the border. Two-thirds of the Kelebija oilfield is in Yugoslavia, and one-third is in Hungary. The Hungarian national oil trust and the Naftagas enterprise of Novi Sad jointly carried out all work necessary to begin the oil exploitation. In Szeged today, this cooperation was assessed as very advantageous.

Yugoslav enterprises carried out significantly work in Hungary, while Hungary supplied equipment for three oil wells on the Yugoslav side. Experts of the two countries have established that the Kelebija oilfield can be worked for another 20 years. Thus far, Yugoslavia has produced 500,000 tons of oil worth 1.25 billion dinars.

The discussion on the further prospects of cooperation and the possibilities for exploiting the Kelebija oilfield which began in Szeged today will continue in Subotica tomorrow.

GIEREK SPEECH TO PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD200346 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] As promised we are now broadcasting a report on the proceedings of the 16th plenum of the party Central Committee.

The deliberations of the 16th plenum were chaired today by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. The agenda included a debate on the draft guidelines for the eighth party congress: "For Socialist Poland's Future Development--for the Prosperity of the Polish People"; as well as the adoption of a motion convening the eighth congress, election of delegates to the congress and a precongress discussion. To open the discussion, Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, made a speech.

[Gierek--begin recording] Esteemed comrades: The Politburo has put before your consideration today the draft guidelines for the eighth congress of the party. After having been considered and approved, the draft will be published and subjected to partywide and nationwide discussion.

The document which you comrades have before you is the result of many months of effort on the part of the Politburo and the congress commission. The subcommissions which have prepared individual chapters of the guidelines had the advantage of cooperating with a large party activ, competent groups of scientists and other social and professional groups and their associations. I would like to express sincere thanks to all those comrades who have, in the course of precongress preparatory work done so far, contributed to the working out of program ideas to which we will attend at the congress.

The guidelines are entitled: "For Socialist Poland's Future Development--for the Prosperity of the Polish People." The title expresses the basic provisions of the guidelines, namely the continuity of the strategy of Poland's socioeconomic development in the seventies and eighties. In the current decade, which is about to end, we have lifted our country to a qualitatively new level. This has been achieved mainly by our having undertaken a great program of investment, by the creation of workshops for our exceptionally numerous young generation, and by the modernization and expansion of our production potential.

Our national income has considerably increased and this has provided a basis for an appreciable improvement in our society's cultural and living conditions. The achievements of the seventies cannot be denied; we have analyzed them in our guidelines against the background of the entire decade, and this is right because Poland's socioeconomic development in the second half of the seventies, in the period of implementation of the seventh congress resolutions, constituted a logical continuation of development directions of the previous 5-year period. The logical continuation of the line laid down by the sixth congress, the aims of our policies and their basic provisions were identical in both those 5-year periods.

Clearly, there were also noticeable differences between the two 5-year periods. These differences have been stressed and discussed in the guidelines. The seventh congress of our party put special stress on the tasks of quality, on improving the quality of labor as the main precondition to improving the living standards of our people.

In the second half of the seventies external conditions for the implementation of economic tasks deteriorated substantially.

This was strongly reflected in our economic exchange with the developed capitalist countries. For several years unfavorable weather conditions made it impossible to fully implement our agricultural tasks. We did not manage to foresee everything fully and we did not manage to avoid subjective shortcomings. We did not manage to achieve our aims in generally improving the effectiveness of our economy, in particular, in the sphere of investment, and also to prevent disproportions from arising in the development of our economy, particularly in the transport and power industries. This development of the situation forced us to modify our annual economic plans in relation to the 5-year plan. This was intended to concentrate efforts on the most important tasks from the social point of view.

These issues were discussed on a number of occasions by the Central Committee. In accordance with adopted decisions and despite even more difficult conditions, we have been continuing in the second half of the current decade the basic development and modernization trends initiated previously. We have speeded up housing construction trying in this way to meet the needs of the growing number of young married couples; we have made a great effort to develop farming and the whole food sector.

As far as our social policy is concerned, we did manage in the first half of the seventies to secure an unprecedented growth in real wages from the point of view of volume and widespread application. In the second half of the seventies we concentrated our attention and resources on solving especially acute social problems. In that period we have made essential progress in promoting free health service which now covers the entire rural population. We also made some very important and resource-consuming decisions on old-age and other pensions.

The achievements of the seventies were secured by the dedicated hard work of all our people. Let us think back, comrades, to 1971 and 1972 which were not easy, and during which we had to deal with considerable delays, during which we encountered all kinds of difficulties, during which social tensions were tragically manifested in the December events. The stand of the working class was the factor which made it possible to deal with them and to speed up our country's development; it was the stand of the entire community and its support for our party's policy for the resolutions of the seventh and eighth plenum of the Central Committee and for the program outlined by the sixth congress. They were the years of a great spurt, a general mobilization of forces, the liberation of our nation's creative abilities and energies.

And today also this basic factor of human energy, endurance and activity is of decisive importance. We must have a wide understanding of this truth: There is no source of social prosperity apart from effort, it is on the results of this effort that the fulfillment of our nation's endeavors and aspirations depend.

There is still more than a year to go before the end of this decade, but we can say today that despite the adverse phenomena which we observe it will be a decade of the greatest and most comprehensive economic and social progress in the history of People's Poland.

In the course of this decade we have initiated a new stage of development, the stage of the construction of a developed socialist society; we have created good foundations for the construction of our motherland's future.

Comrades: The basic task of the Central Committee's guidelines for the eighth congress is to outline a program for Poland's development in the eighties and especially in the first 5 years of that period. The starting point for this program is a penetrating and realistic assessment of foreign and domestic conditions defining our developmental possibilities.

The conditions are complex and in many respects considerably more difficult than in the previous decade. In the entire present-day world barriers exist, higher than before, which make economic growth difficult. The most notable barriers exist with regard to energy, raw materials and food.

This is reflected in rapidly rising prices and the diminishing availability of fuels, farm produce and raw materials generally. Inflation and recession so typical of the capitalist economy have seriously complicated the world market situation. As a result, many countries, even highly developed and rich ones, are planning on either a minimal rate of growth in the future or are concentrating their effort almost exclusively on maintaining the level of development already achieved.

In our economic policy we must seriously consider the implications of the world situation and draw appropriate conclusions. Our aim is to secure further, systematic, but carefully and realistically planned, economic growth and progress in meeting social needs. Despite more difficult conditions we must put these aims before us and we are able to achieve them. Toward this end we possess strong foundations of great reserves, we have a large and well qualified cadre, we have the production potential developed in the current decade, we have considerable natural riches, we have strong support in the cooperation with our allies and friends and especially with the Soviet Union, and finally, we have great opportunities in improved effectiveness of management and productivity.

Therefore, the main thing and the main task is to mobilize and use these reserves. This is the guiding idea of the socioeconomic program outlined in the draft guidelines. The program places resolute stress on not so much our tasks of quantity as of quality. This applies to both our social and economic tasks.

At the center of our social policy we put the affairs of the family and its needs. The strengthening of the family will be assisted by our housing policy which aims to secure a self-contained apartment for every family. Here, the guidelines will formulate difficult tasks, but these tasks must be carried out. Their implementation will call particularly for lower costs and will require that the consumption of building materials be reduced, that quality, care in finishing work in housing improve, that contracts on housing developments are completed on time. This applies especially to nurseries and schools, commercial and service outlets.

We intend to continue improving the material and social situation of large families and mothers bringing up their children single-handedly. At the same time we will strive to further improve the material situation of old-age and other pensioners.

We will strive to secure further progress in the protection of our community's health and in the first instance some improvement in conditions of treatment. The number of suburban and rural clinics and health centers will increase. We will improve the standard of health care and try to further improve the supplies of essential medicines.

We will set ourselves considerable tasks in improving consumer supplies of industrial goods and this ought to be expressed in both greater supplies and in the better adaptation of their structure to social demand.

In the seventies we have done a great deal to develop and modernize our agriculture and the food sector. We also have to solve many fundamental social problems. Our farm policy is assisting the growth of agricultural production and contributing to the improvement in the life of the rural and urban areas. This policy will be continued; we ought to take increasingly better advantage of its economic, social and political values in order to further increase farm production.

The key task for all sectors of our agriculture, the food economy, and, we can say clearly, the entire national economy, is to appreciably increase the production of grain and feedstuff.

This is the fundamental condition of a continued increase in the size of our herd of farm animals and an improvement in supplying the country with meat products; but it is also vital because of the need for systematic cuts in the imports of grain and feedstuff, and the gradual balancing of food imports and exports.

There are still a great many production reserves in our agriculture; they exist in the management of soil and in the management of the entire production resources and also in the structure of cultivation and agro technology, in animal feeding and in the use of fodders. In the next few years we will have to use these reserves consistently and systematically in every sector of farming and on every farm. It is my view that we ought to promote farm specialization more courageously.

It is understandable that the development of agriculture and farm production should require further outlays in investment, supplies of means of production, machines, fertilizers, plant protection substances, fodder additives, and also building materials and fuels; and that it should require proper training for staff and vocational training for farmers. This is why there must be a more rapid development of those industries which supply our agriculture; there must be constant improvement in farm services in their broadest sense, and in agricultural education and training.

In the next decade we will continue to develop our food industry. The guidelines of this development must provide for a greater effectiveness of outlays, must contribute to a better management of farm raw materials. We ought to deal, in the next few years, with the shortages of foods which we can produce from our own raw materials. These are the key problems of our farming and food sector, which have been reflected in the draft guidelines for the eighth congress.

As far as real incomes of the population are concerned, the plans formulated for this area provide for further improvement in the standard of living of all social groups and especially the lowest paid. The planned increase in incomes should be properly provided for in the supplies of goods and services. We will take care that the principles of social justice are adhered to by counteracting, through better inspection, the creation of unjustified demand.

Comrades: The chief premise for reaching our social goals in the next decade will be the improvement in the effectiveness of management. This aim will be served above all by a continued harmonization of the development of our economy, by directing our strength and resources to those sectors which do not keep up with the progress of others. This applies especially to the power and transport industries.

The rational management of fuels, energy, raw materials and materials for production is becoming a particularly important issue. Our country possesses enormous reserves in this sector. To decrease waste of material is one of the conditions of full utilization of our productive capacities, because it affects the supplies of materials and consequently the continuity of production and its efficiency. The full utilization of our productive capacity requires better exploitation of our machine resources, better exploitation of energy installations, railway rolling stock and vehicles, requiring them to be more efficient and better serviced technically.

The guidelines pay much attention to the full use being made of working time, the basic condition for which is rational employment. Vital reserves continue to exist in the improvement and strengthening of discipline in labor and in the streamlining of cooperative connections between enterprises.

We have to adapt the standard of the organization of labor in enterprises and institutions to the standard of technical equipment and to staff qualifications. The issue of increasing our economy's share in the international division of labor is a matter of great importance. In the seventies much was done to speed up the development of exports. With regard to this aim, we have been modernizing our economy. We have made use of credit facilities, and we have purchased many licences for modern industrial installations. Having in mind the development of export production, we have allocated to numerous branches of industry much larger than ever investment resources. It particularly applies to processing industries. Despite this, the growth of exports was, and still is, unsatisfactory. The condition for its increase is the improvement of the structure and quality of production, better technical and commercial service, observance of time schedules and reliability in fulfilling contracts and agreements with foreign customers, and economically justified export production costs.

The provisions of our foreign trade policy contained in draft guidelines for the eighth congress will be meeting these problems. We are attaching particular importance to the continued development of universal economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and with other countries of the socialist community. We wish to deepen specialization and production bonds with the economies of these countries. To this end we will participate in the realization of long-term cooperation programs within the framework of CEMA. We will continue to contribute to deepen socialist economic integration. We are also interested in the further development of trade, production and scientific and technical exchange with the developed capitalist countries and with the developing countries. We wish to base the cooperation on long-term agreements which will insure mutual benefits.

The realization of the socio-economic tasks of the coming decade will demand further improvement in the planning and management system. This matter has been dealt with at length in the draft guidelines. We propose to take steps aimed at the consolidation of central planning as an exponent of national interests. We want the central level to concentrate its attention on solving strategic problems of our economy, particularly on insuring its harmonious development. At the same time we think that conditions have become right to insure for economic and regional organizations increased independence, and at the same time to give them greater responsibility.

Further improvement is necessary in the functioning of authorities and improvement of their structure toward closer relation between workers' earnings and improved results, increased qualifications and length of service. Increased effectiveness of management will require enterprises to concentrate their attention on lowering production costs. Thus, the role of economic tools of management should be increased, particularly the role of cost accounting. Also, the rank of agreements and obligations in relations between the units of socialized economy should be increased on all levels of management and in all links of the national economy.

Next year, we should assess the results of the undertakings carried out thus far to improve management, planning and economic and financial systems, and thus prepare directives for further progress. Speaking about the tasks to improve management, we should consider as one of the most urgent matters the improvement of the steering of economic processes during the realization of mapped out tasks. Increased discipline of plans and observance of norms are of decisive importance in increasing productivity, particularly during the period of difficult development conditions when the concentration of forces and resources is necessary for tasks of national importance. High efficiency in conducting current activity and conscious discipline are playing an important role in this respect.

In the context of the general task of our entire economy, which is the improvement of management effectiveness, particularly taking into consideration current conditions and the probable development of the situation in the world and in our country, I would like to put particular stress on a simple matter understood by everyone, the need to economize. It is a matter which is obvious, but at the same time difficult to achieve. We have spoken about it on many occasions, but today, economizing is of particular importance. It is being contemplated by countries which are much richer than Poland. Therefore we should do this even more. Economies must become the common denominator in the actions of a director and worker, of every citizen. The duty to economize applies first of all to the national economy, and this demand of our time must be understood by cadres in planning and design, and in steering production processes. The need to economize also applies to the entire community, every industrial enterprise, farm and home. It is well understood to be in the interests of all of us. In the conditions of more and more limited resources of energy, raw materials and food, the only nations that can insure prosperity for themselves are those which can economize.

Esteemed comrades, we are aware, and we have expressed it in the draft guidelines, that in the coming years we must change many of the methods used thus far and replace them with those which will be better adapted to new, and as a rule, more difficult conditions. It will demand the consolidation of the inspirational and supervisory function of party organizations and branches in all links of the economy, it will demand more intensive ideological and upbringing work and propaganda activity which will further increase social awareness.

Particularly important tasks of our party and all its members and organizations are the shaping of social outlooks, the consolidation of civic discipline and patriotic involvement, and the upbringing of a man of socialism. Based on the program for the eighth congress, we should apply fresh impetus to ideological and upbringing work in all sectors of society, mainly among the youth, and to encourage their ambition and activity. The guidelines presented to the Central Committee confirm the main trends of our party's internal policy. It is a tried and stable policy. It aims for the further consistent consolidation of the working class position in the community and in the state, the consolidation of the working class alliance with the peasants and intelligentsia, the deepening of our nation's unity based on class socialist principles and state policy.

The implementation of socioeconomic tasks is firmly linked with the consistant realization of principles of socialist democracy. We have created a good political system which correctly associates representative institutions of self-management with a modernly organized state administration. Now, the point is that all links of the system should function well, so that real participation of working people in managing the affairs of their enterprises, regions and the whole country should increase; so that efficiency and competence of the administration should grow; and so that the cooperation between authorities and the community is consolidated. We should attach great importance to continued improvement of our party's cooperation with the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party, and to stronger bonds with nonparty people. In this field we have noted achievements. We should continue to increase them.

We have devoted much space in the guidelines to the intellectual potentials of our people, to the matters of education, science and culture. The growing importance of the qualitative aspects of our work increases the role of those fields in the life of our nation. We should, therefore, with even greater consistency implement a policy of constantly raising the level of schools of all types, and supporting scientific research and its introduction into practice.

Esteemed comrades, for the successful development of socialist Poland, the international situation is of great importance. We are shaping the situation by our policy, by our contribution toward the consolidation of the strength and authority of the socialist community. In the guidelines we are formulating fundamental and unchanging provisions of the policy.

We will continue to consolidate our unity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the entire community of socialist states. In relations with Western states we will be guided consistently by the principles of peaceful coexistence, and we will meet halfway every initiative serving detente and consolidation of peace.

As always, we will warmly support the cause of freedom and social progress. The most important practical question in international life today is the reduction of the arms race and opening the road for real disarmament. New proposals in this respect made in the Berlin speech of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met with wide resonance in our entire society. The proposals, on which we were consulted, constitute an expression of good will and are a new sign of consistent and dynamic peace policy of the Soviet Union and the entire community of socialist states. Eloquent evidence of this is the unilateral reduction of armed forces and armaments on the part of the Soviet Union in one of the most sensitive regions of the world. This should also contribute toward speeding up the negotiations conducted in Vienna.

The proposed reduction in medium-range nuclear missiles in exchange for the withholding by NATO countries of the deployment of new weapons of this kind in Western Europe is aimed at protecting Europe against a new, senseless, dangerous and costly round in arms race. A constructive approach to the proposals by NATO states would constitute a promising outlook for the future SALT III negotiations on which we pin our hopes for the further limitation of the nuclear arms race, also in the region of Europe. The earliest possible implementation of the momentous Soviet-U.S. SALT II agreement is obviously necessary to this end.

We expect the Western states would, from the sense of their coresponsibility for the world's peaceful future, adopt an approach to these proposals which would serve to halt the arms race, and embark on the road of disarmament, thereby deepening mutual confidence and consolidation of international detente. This would be in the best interest of the security of all European peoples and the whole mankind.

Our party's foreign policy, the foreign policy of our state, is guided by the vital interests of the Polish people; it serves to strengthen national security and to shape favorable conditions for our country's development. Our entire nation is unanimous on the fundamental issues of our raison d'etat. This constitutes an important factor in our country's strength and its prestige in the world.

Comrades: Today's plenary session of the Central Committee opens a period of direct ideological-political and organizational preparations which our party is making for the eighth congress. We are entering this period in the midst of our report-back-election campaign which started in September and the first phase of which has ended. Meetings have been held at primary party organizations, in party groups, and section and basic party organizations. The Politburo and Central Committee Secretariat have been following the progress of those meetings with attention. During those meetings all issues with which our party is concerned and by which our community lives, have been reflected.

The report-back election meetings in party primary organizations have done their job well. Many concrete proposals aimed at streamlining production and social life and raising to a better standard the work of our party have been put forward. The discussion was of a broad and open character, it was critical and characterized by party concern for Poland's welfare and by seriousness and responsibility. The progress and climate of report-back election meetings proves that the primary party organizations are constantly being strengthened, that they are increasingly active in taking up problems and dealing with difficulties, and that they can independently make correct assessments and draw right conclusions. It is an important task for all local party echelons to analyze and use the rich achievements of report-back election meetings. They ought to be taken into account in activity programs, and they ought to help in strengthening further the party's primary organizations. Without strong, militant and well organized primary party organizations, effective party work does not exist.

In the period of direct preparations for the eighth congress, we put great demands before the primary party organizations. The newly elected executives must take up immediately their preparations for a precongress discussion. They must above all discuss thoroughly the Central Committee guidelines in party organizations and then come forward with their discussion to members of social and youth organizations, to the allied political parties, and to all working people.

We think that the primary party organizations and the groups within which they operate should be the basic, broadest forum for the discussion of Central Committee guidelines for the eighth congress. The report-basic election meetings will start shortly in enterprise party organizations, in parishes, in towns and urban districts. This stage of the report-back election campaign before the congress of our party will be closed in December and January by voivodship conferences. The assessment of and program for activity presented at those conferences should refer to the guidelines and comment on their content. We expect the full and candidate party members to take part in the precongress discussion and to speak about the proposed guidelines for Poland's future development. We count on the fact that the deeply discussed issues, the affairs of our party itself, the tasks of strengthening it further, of increasing the militancy of its work, of improving the style and methods of its ideological-training and political-organizational work, that the discussion of all these will benefit our party. We also expect every party organization and echelon to carry out a thorough critical and self-critical assessment of the quality of its work, and to define concrete tasks which will help implement more effectively our party's policy and program. I am convinced that we are quite able to develop in all party organizations and in all forms of party training, a lively, wise and creative discussion.

The guidelines are addressed to all Polish men and women, to all those to whom the affairs of the country and the people are dear;to young people because our proposals define their future and prospects; to women because on them depends, to a large extent, the family's future strength; to millions of nonparty citizens who by their daily effort, their political and social work, give shape to Poland's image. We are sure that all those who want to help actively to create the program of the development of our socialist motherland and put it into practice will take part in the precongress discussion, on the initiative of our echelons and organizations, of our activists and party members.

The precongress discussion should take the form of wide-ranging consultation on the strategic program of Poland's development in the eighties, with the whole of our party, with the working class, working people in towns and villages, with the whole of our people. We expect it to bring many valuable initiatives, suggestions and proposals which will enrich the content of the guidelines, will become a good basis for the resolutions which the eighth congress will adopt.

Esteemed comrades: The draft resolution before you defines the principles of representation and procedures for the election of congress delegates. The Politburo proposes that delegates be elected at voivodship conferences, at conferences in military districts and at equivalent conferences in the armed forces and industrial enterprises, in the construction industry and transport, in accordance with the principle of representation which states: 1 delegate per 1,750 full and candidate members. In keeping with good tradition the right to elect candidates to the congress will also be given to some enterprises in which the number of full and candidate members is no less than 875. May I recall that candidates were elected for the seventh congress in accordance with the norm: 1 delegate per 1,400 full and candidate members. The fact that the norm has been increased arises from the increase in the number of full and candidate members of our party. Since the seventh congress the ranks of our party have grown by more than 650,000 comrades.

The congress is our party's highest authority; it outlines its program and elects central authorities. Awareness of this fact should remain with those who attend the precongress party conferences which elect delegates. On their shoulders rests the moral duty to select the best people who enjoy authority and trust, who have experience in party work, the most active people from among the more than 3 million members of our party.

The acceptance of a congress delegate's mandate amounts to acceptance of special responsibility for worthy representation of one's own organization of comrades who bestowed the mandate. We have tested methods of election of authorities and delegates; these methods have been tested in accordance with the principles of democratic centralism. I am sure that the precongress report-back election conferences will elicit worthy representation of the party.

We expect the preparations for the eighth congress to be accompanied by increased effort of work and by an atmosphere of commitment in all social groups. It is very important that good use is made of the time left this year to make up the backlog and to deal with this year's tasks in the best possible way. This applies to all sectors of the national economy and especially to those fields which exert the greatest influence on meeting the public needs, that is, on market production and housing, as well as on foreign trade on which depends our ability to cover our imports.

I am sure that just as always before the working people will greet the eighth congress of our party by good production results and by active participation in the precongress discussion, making in this way a worthy contribution to our common cause of socialist Poland's future development and the prosperity of the Polish people. [applause] [end recording]

Edward Gierek's speech was followed by a discussion in which 15 speakers took part in all. The following spoke: Ryszard Bryk, first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Skierniewice; Jan Kaczmarek, member of the party Central Audit Commission and scientific secretary of the Polish Academy of Science; Gerard Gabrys, Central Committee member and miner from the Barbar coalmine in Chorzow; Ewa Swalanska, Central Committee candidate member and secretary of the party voivodship committee in Nowy Sacz; Leon Klonica, member of the Central Committee and Minister of Agriculture; Krzysztof Trebaczkiewicz, Central Committee candidate member and chairman of the Central Council of the Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth; Jozef Grygiel, Central Committee member and first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Czestochowa; Mieczyslaw Grad, Central Committee candidate member and secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions; Zdzislaw Drewniowski, Central Committee candidate member and first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Przemysl; Eugenia Kempara, Central Committee candidate member and chairman of the National Council of Polish Women;

Bohdan Rolinski, member of the PZPR Central Auditing Commission and editor in chief of ZYCIE WARSZAWY; Jerzy Grochmalicki, Central Committee candidate member and first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Walbrzych; Tadeusz Lomnicki, Central Committee member and rector of the Higher State Drama School in Warsaw; Lucja Igielska, Central Committee candidate member and secretary of the party voivodship committee in Torun; and Leonard Gadzinowski, Central Committee member and director of the Bartoszyce Farm Combine in Olsztyn Voivodship.

Those who took part in the discussion stressed that the first stage of the report-back election campaign which has now been going on for some 6 weeks has provided a convenient opportunity for discussions about social and economic matters, ideological training work and people's attitudes, about conditions for the creation of the right kind of sociopolitical climate and about the formation of favorable human relations. Those who took part in the plenum discussion stressed that starting with a correct appraisal of what has been achieved so far, the provisions contained in the eighth congress guidelines indicate a correct strategy for Poland's future development.

The PZPR Central Committee adopted unanimously a resolution which convenes the eighth party congress, and regulates the election of delegates and the precongress discussion. Here is a summary of the resolution:

The Central Committee of the PZPR resolves to convene the eighth party congress on 11 February 1980 in Warsaw with the following agenda:

1. Central Committee report and party's task in the future socialist development of the Polish People's Republic and in the creation of the prosperity of Polish people;

2. Report by the Central Audit Commission;

3. Provisions of Poland's socioeconomic development in the eighties and of the plan for 1981-1985;

4. Elections to the Central Committee and the Central Auditing Commission.

Further on in the document the Central Committee lays down the rule governing representation and procedures for the election of delegates to the eighth party congress. The Central Committee approves the PZPR Central Committee draft guidelines for the eighth congress put forward by the Central Committee Politburo "For the Future Development of Socialist Poland--for the Prosperity of the Polish People," and resolves, on the basis of these guidelines, to embark on a partywide and nationwide discussion of the tasks arising from the Polish People's Republic's future economic and social development, from the consolidation of socialist transformations taking place in our country, in making permanent the moral-political unity of the people, and in making the party secure in its leading role. Party meetings and precongress report-back election conferences, as well as meetings, conferences and seminars of party activists in all social groups, should be made the basic forum of discussion.

Party echelons and organizations should initiate and develop these forms of effort which make it possible for all full and candidate party members to discharge their duty to get to know thoroughly the content of the guidelines and to take an active part in the precongress discussion.

The Central Committee is convinced that activists of allied political parties--the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party--activists of social and political organizations, all working people in towns and countryside, will take part in the discussion of the future socialist development of the Polish People's Republic.

The Central Committee, the resolution states in conclusion, is deeply convinced that the all-party and all-national discussion of the eighth congress guidelines and the whole complex of ideological-political and organizational effort undertaken within the framework of preparations for the congress will serve well the task of creation of a climate of concern for the affairs of the country and the nation, will shape committed attitudes and initiatives, will enrich our joint achievements in accordance with the leading slogan of the Central Committee guidelines.

The precongress discussion, which is a form of the broadest possible consultation over the program for the future development of socialist Poland by the whole party with the working class, the working people in towns and countryside, will make it possible for the eighth congress to prepare a policy which will be in accord with the most vital interests of Poland and Poles, with the aspirations of our people.

Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, spoke in conclusion of the 16th plenum debates. Thanking sincerely all those who took part in the discussion, Edward Gierek said that their statements made a valuable contribution to the program with which we will go to the congress. We have approved the guidelines for precongress discussion, we have decided the date of the eighth party congress and rules governing the election of delegates. Ahead of us is a great effort by the whole party and by the whole community, said Edward Gierek.

We must make every effort to make sure that the content of the guidelines reaches the widest audience to create a convenient framework of discussion in which party members of allied political parties and nonparty people can take part, everyone to whom Poland's affairs are dear, in accordance with the principles of socialist democracy, in accordance with the sound tradition of previous congresses. It is the duty of all activists, said Edward Gierek, to listen carefully to critical opinions, to analyze carefully suggestions and proposals, and to take advantage of them in party programs and current activity.

As is the usual practice, people will mention in precongress discussion, in addition to general questions, many of their daily problems and difficulties. Dealing with them is part of the job of local authorities. It is important, said Edward Gierek, that we must not wait until the congress with matters which can be dealt with on the spot. It is our job, the speaker continued, to create an atmosphere of dignity and responsibility, a constructive approach to Poland's most important problems which will be dealt with at the congress, an atmosphere of commitment and creative effort. We must use the period preceeding the congress to deal in the best possible way with this year's tasks. We are now entering the final phase of work on the plan for the socioeconomic development of Poland in 1980, stressed the first secretary of the Central Committee. On the results which we achieve in 1980 will depend in the final analysis the implementation of the program of the eighth congress. Special responsibility, therefore rests with all those who take part in the process of preparing tasks for next year.

In conclusion Edward Gierek expressed, on behalf of all those present, the conviction that the guidelines adopted at the 16th plenum will meet with support, and that the precongress discussion will make them the property of the whole people, that the whole of working Poland will welcome the Eighth PZPR Congress with good production results, that our socialist motherland will grow in strength and prosperity.

The plenum ended with the singing of the Internationale.

JABLONSKI, OTHERS ATTEND MINING ACADEMY MEETING

LD210138 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Stanislaw Staszic Mining and Metallurgy Academy in Krakow is 60 years old. Today's anniversary celebrations were attended by: Henryk Jablonski, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, the honorary [word indistinct] of the anniversary; Kazimierz Barcikowski, candidate Politburo member and first secretary of the Krakow Party Committee; Minister of Science, Higher Education and Technology Januszgorski; Minister of Mining Wlodzlmierz Lejczak; Minister of Metallurgy Franciszek Kaim; Minister of Building and Building Materials Industry Adam Glazur, and representatives of large industrial amalagamations and enterprises [words indistinct] as well as thousands of graduates and students of the academy. The rector of the academy [word indistinct] recalled the enormous contribution of the academy (?to) sciences and universal development of our national economy. He also recalled that the most dynamic development of the academy took place in its 35 years under People's Poland. At present nearly 13,000 students study at the academy, which has already qualified (?over 41,500) engineers. [passage indistinct]

Henryk Jablonski and Kazimierz Barcikowski decorated the most merited employees of the academy with high-level state decorations. [passage indistinct] The chairman of the Council of State then unveiled bronze monuments of miners and metallurgy workers placed in front of the office of the authorities of the academy. The monuments are enlarged copies of the stone figures which stood there in the period between the two wars. A meeting of the graduates of the academy and [words indistinct] was held at the main building. Henryk Jablonski conveyed to all employees and graduates, scientific and teaching cadres and students of the academy sincere congratulations on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of their fruitful work for Poland (?and for all Poles).

JABLONSKI RECEIVES FRG AMBASSADOR

LD222354 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, the chairman of the Council of State, received in the Belweder Palace today Georg Negwer, the FRG's extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador, who presented his letters of credence. The meeting was attended by Ludomir Stasiak, secretary of the Council of State, and Jozef Czyrek, deputy foreign minister. Next, Ambassador Negwer was received by the chairman of the Council of State at a private audience. The honor guard of the Polish Armed Forces saluted the ambassador with military honors at the Belweder courtyard. The national anthems of the two countries were played.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES SOMALIA PRESIDENT ON STATE ANNIVERSARY

AU222117 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Oct 79 p 5 AU

[Message from President Nicolae Ceausescu to Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre on Somalia's national anniversary]

[Text] To His Excellency Maj Gen Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic:

On the occasion of your national anniversary, on behalf of the Romanian people and on my own behalf, I take pleasure in conveying to you and to the government and people of the Somali Democratic Republic warm congratulations and best wishes for personal health and happiness, progress and continuous prosperity for your country and people.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

VERDET MEETS WITH EGYPTIAN MINISTER KARARAH

AU221736 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 22 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Prime Minister Comrade Ilie Verdet today received Egyptian Minister of Agrarian Reform Kararah, who is visiting our country. During the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and in the spirit of the decisions and agreements adopted on the occasion of meetings between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Anwar as-Sadat, the two sides examined aspects of the implementation of cooperation ventures between Romania and Egypt in agriculture and in other areas of activity.

The two sides also identified new ways and means of further developing bilateral cooperation in numerous areas.

REPORTAGE ON MONGOLIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION SESSION

Peljee Meeting With Ceausescu

AU222016 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 22 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received Peljee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic and chairman of the Mongolian side in the Joint Romanian-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, which has held a session in Buchares

The meeting occasioned an exchange of friendly greetings between the party-state leaderships of Romania and Mongolia. The two sides exchanged views on the current stage and prospects of economic cooperation, and on developing and expanding the relations of friendship between the two countries and peoples. Thus, they expressed the common desire to expand and deepen the Romanian-Mongolian cooperation, for the benefit of the two countries and peoples, and for the general cause of socialism and peace. The sides stressed the need to promote new forms of bilateral cooperation, including production sharing, and to capitalize on Romania's and Mongolia's potential along this line.

End of Session

AU222050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 22 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/10/1979--The Bucharest proceedings of the fourth session of the Romanian-Mongolian Intergovernment Commission of Economic and Technico-Scientific Collaboration concluded on October 22.

Janos Fazekas, deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the commission, and M. Peluee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman for Mongolia of the commission signed the session's protocol.

The document stipulates measures for the further development of the collaboration and cooperation between Romania and the Mongolian People's Republic in industry, for the intensification of scientific research, of commercial exchanges and of cooperation in other domains of mutual interest.

MONGOLIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER MEETS OFFICIALS

AU222045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 22 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/10/1979--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, received on Monday Ayuush Yumjaagiyn, deputy minister of foreign trade of the Mongolian People's Republic. Discussed were the possibilities of developing and diversifying the commercial exchanges between the two countries.

The same day, Ion Stoian, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Ayuush Yumjaagiyn, deputy minister of foreign trade signed a protocol on goods exchanges and payments between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Mongolian People's Republic.

RCP SECRETARY CAZACU MEETS SRI LANKA PARTY LEADER

AU192115 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 19 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., received on October 19 Douglas Abeydeera, member of the Executive Committee of the United National Party of the Socialist Democratic Republic of Sri Lanka, now on a visit of friendship and swap of experience in Romania at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

They informed each other on the two parties' concerns, stressing the wish to develop relations of friendship and collaboration between the R.C.P and the U.N.P., between the Romanian people and the people of Sri Lanka, for the expansion and diversification of the relations of collaboration between Romania and Sri Lanka.

While in Romania, Douglas Abeydeera had meetings at the G.T.U.C.R. Central Council, the C.C. of the U.C.Y., the "Stefan Gheorghiu" academy, the minister of agriculture and food industry, the Arad and Dimbovita county committees of the RCP, and toured economic units and socio-cultural establishments in Bucharest and the counties of Ilfov, Arad, Brasov and Dimbovita.

ECUADOREAN CP SECRETARY DEPARTS 22 OCTOBER

AU222042 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 22 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/10/1979--Pedro Antonio Saad, secretary-general of the Communist Party of Ecuador, who paid a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP, left Bucharest on Monday at noon.

MILITARY ATTACHE MARKS ARMY ANNIVERSARY IN BEIJING

AU222055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 22 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Beijing (AGERPRES) 22/10/1979--Colonel Ioan Duvesteanu, military, air and naval attache of Romania in Beijing, organized a film gala and an exhibition of photographs marking the 35th anniversary of the day of the army of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Participating were Wei Guoqing, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of China, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, chief of the General Political Department of the army, and other officials.

GIOSAN HOLDS TALKS WITH COSTA RICAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

AU222040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 22 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/10/1979--The chairman of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] of Romania, Nicolae Giosan, received on October 22 the Costa Rican parliamentary delegation led by Leticia Chacon Jinesta, member of the Union Party, vice-president of the Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Costa Rica, visiting Romania, starting today, at the invitation of the GNA.

The delegation includes deputies Omar Arrieta Fonseca, first secretary of the Legislative Assembly; Ramon Corrales Blanco, member of the Commission for Financial Affairs (the Union Party); Alicia Vega Rojas, Reinaldo Jimenez Gamboa, members of the Commission for Juridical Affairs; Ana Ortega Matarrita, member of the Commission for Economic Affairs (the National Liberation Party) and Martin Brenes Aguilar, head of the Farm Union Party fraction of Cartago.

Information was exchanged during the interview in relation to the actitivy of the two parliaments, with emphasis on the good links between Romania and Costa Rica, which steadily develop on a bi-and multilateral plane.

The talk also pointed to the necessity that the parliaments and parliamentarians should intensify their efforts for a better mutual acquaintance and rapprochement among peoples, for the settlement of the complex problems of the international life, for the establishment of a climate of peace, detente and security in the world.

PRC'S PEOPLE'S DAILY DELEGATION VISITS 5-18 OCTOBER

LD191408 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1155 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the PEOPLE'S DAILY of the People's Republic of China led by Wang Ruoshui, assistant chief editor, paid a fact-finding visit to Romania over October 5-18, at the invitation of editor's office of SCINTEIA newspaper.

The Chinese guests saw round economic units as well as socio-cultural establishments in Arges, Baia Mare and Ialomita counties, and had talks at the headquarters of the State Planning Committee, of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, of local party and state bodies on matters concerning socialist construction in Romania.

At the end of their visit, the delegation called at the press and radio-television section of the CC of the RCP.

MARINESCU ADDRESS AT UN DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE REPORTED

AU201953 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 20 Oct 79 AU

[Text] United Nations, AGERPRES, 20/10/1979--Taking the floor in the First Committee of the UN General Assembly, Romanian Ambassador Teodor Marinescu showed that the Romanian delegation participates in the debates of the present session on disarmament setting out from Romania's general political opinion that a world of peace, security and progress asks first of all for the complete abolition of the policy of force and threat with force, the elimination of all interferences or pressures, the definitive renunciation of the use of military means in the inter-state relations.

As a European country, the speaker further said, Romania gives pride of place to strengthening peace, security and cooperation on this continent. Romania has unabatedly considered that detente and security in Europe cannot come to lasting peace unless grounded on effective measures of military disengagement. The Romanian Government has constantly declared for the adoption by all states having troops and military deploys in Europe of initiatives, unilateral ones too, for military disengagement and disarmament which should give an impulse to the starting of a vast process in this direction.

The speaker pointed to the attention which must be attached to the thorough preparation of the future Madrid meeting so that it should meet the peoples' expectations, leading to the adoption of measures which should dynamize the process of detente, security and collaboration in Europe.

Highlighting the energy of taking measures leading to the halting of arms race, [as received] the Romanian representative underlined the importance Romania attaches to the reduction of military expenditure, showing that, according to the opinion of Romania and of other states, it is high time to take firm political action for freezing and then reducing the military budgets.

The Romanian ambassador underlined that a firm disarmament action should constantly have in view the priority of nuclear disarmament measures.

The speaker also stressed the necessity in this framework of actions envisaging the conclusion of a convention according to which the nuclear states must pledge to never use in any circumstance such arms and force, in a more general way, against non-nuclear states, the renunciation of the nuclear states to the location of new nuclear weapons on the other states' territory, the cessation of fissionable materials production and the passing to the gradual reduction of nuclear weapons' stocks and of their sectors until their complete liquidation, the negotiation of an agreement on the complete banning of nuclear weapons.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES GENEVA LABOR CONFERENCE

AU192112 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 19 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Speaking during the Geneva debates of the Third European Regional Conference of the International Labour Organization, Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania emphasized the necessity of establishing in Europe a climate favouring the economic and social progress of all states. He pointed out that Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu himself pays special attention to the promotion of broad friendly and cooperative relations among all countries of the continent. He said that the economic and social problems facing the working people on our continent could be solved only by the concerted action of all nations and requested the International Labour Organization to focus attention on rallying the European Peoples' efforts towards progress, the prosperity and welfare of the working people in all countries on the continent. He suggested that the ILO should elaborate a complex European regional programme whereby the economic and technico-scientific cooperation as well as the world social progress should be stimulated.

He also presented aspects of the economic and social development in Romania and, in that context, the measures taken for educating and training the youth, for improving the working conditions in enterprises.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH MEXICO--The third session of the Joint Romanian-Mexican Governmental Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation has been held in Mexico City. The protocol of the session was signed for Romania by Ion Antonica, first deputy minister of mines, petroleum and geology, and for Mexico by Maria Emilia Tellez Benoit, under secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The proceedings and document of the session constitute a fresh contribution to developing Romanian-Mexican economic cooperation. [Text] [Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 8 Oct 79 p 6 AU]

THAI FINANCIAL TALKS--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/10/1979--Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance of Romania, received on October 9 Snoh Unakul, governor of the Bank of Thailand, who is in Romania as guest of the Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade. During the interview, they discussed questions related to the possibilities of further developing the economic and banking-financial relations between Romania and Thailand. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 9 Oct 79 AU]

ZAMBIAN CULTURAL TALKS--Suzana Gadea, chairman of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education met with Arnold Simuchimba, Zambian minister of national guidance. During the meeting, the two sides exchanged information on the political education activity and on developing culture and art in the two countries. They also discussed aspects of developing bilateral cooperation. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Oct 79 p 5 AU]

AIR ACCORD WITH MALAGASY--Antananarivo, (AGERPRES), 9/12/1979--The Malagasy Minister of Transportation, Supplies and Tourism Jean Bemananjara, and the charge d'affaires ad interim of Romania to Madagascar, Petre Taranu, signed in Antananarivo the Romanian-Malagasy accord on civil air transport. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1813 GMT 14 Oct 79 AU]

SOVIET WAR VETERANS DELEGATION MEETS WITH MAMULA

LD221404 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1109 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A delegation of Soviet war veterans led by Air Marshal Vladimir Aleksandrovich Sudets, Hero of the Soviet Union and People's Hero of Yugoslavia, today visited the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, where they held talks with Adm Branko Mamula, chief of staff of the Yugoslav People's Army.

During the talks, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the host and his guests from the friendly socialist country reminisced about, among other things, the days of joint battles of the Yugoslav and Soviet armies waged 35 years ago for the liberation of Belgrade and other parts of Yugoslavia.

The talks in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense were attended by Col Gen Enver Cemalovic and Milos Stanimirovic.

KOLISEVSKI RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR RODIONOV

LD221316 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1229 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Nikolay Rodionov, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the SFRY, who acquainted him with the latest Soviet initiatives in the reduction of military forces and arms in Europe.

VATICAN REPORTS YUGOSLAV PRIESTS NOT ALLOWED TO VISIT SICK

LD230103 Vatican City in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1815 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[Text] As the CIP news agency reported on 19 October, the bishops conference of the Catholic Church of Yugoslavia has expressed concern about the fact that difficulties are being created for priests when visiting Yugoslav hospitals and believers, therefore, have to die without spiritual aid. The hostility of Yugoslav communists towards the Catholic Church extends even to the area of the FRG and West Berlin, where hundreds of thousands of Yugoslav citizens live. There too, attempts have been made by Yugoslav communists to prevent Catholic and Orthodox priests access to schools attended by children of our workers. In West Berlin, according to (?religious) parents of children, Yugoslav communists are supported in this even by German educational authorities.

The people of Yugoslavia also show concern about the liberal attitude of the Yugoslav legislation towards abortion. In this sphere, in the bishops' view, communists have joined those who advocate a liberal attitude towards abortion. According to the Yugoslav paper with the largest circulation, VECERNJE NOVOSTI, in the capital of Belgrade the number of abortions exceeds the number of births by 2 and 1/2 times and this, in the view of the party paper, represents mass killing and a crime. The situation is similar in the whole of the country, notes the CIP news agency in its report from Belgrade on 19 October.

JUSTICE SECRETARY BANOVIC RECEIVES PRC CULTURE MINISTER

LD151426 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1201 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Luka Banovic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for justice and the organization of the federal administration, today received Huang Zhen, Chinese minister of culture, who arrived at the head of a visiting delegation.

Federal Executive Council member Banovic stressed the openness of Yugoslavia in respect of progressive events in the world and our pressing for broad international cultural links, based on the principles of mutual respect and equality. Giving a positive assessment of bilateral cultural cooperation, which received a particularly strong stimulus with the meeting between the two countries' presidents, Banovic indicated the possibility of further expanding and developing more successfully these relations in the future.

Minister Huang Zhen, head of the Chinese delegation, expressed his great respect and admiration for our party, President Tito and the peoples of Yugoslavia, quoting the words of Mao Zedong and Hua Guofeng from his toast last night about Yugoslavia being a heroic country. Underlining that Yugoslavia and China are linked by a very similar past, Minister Zhen stressed that the visits by the highest-ranking leaders of the two countries have had a very positive effect on mutual relations at the cultural level, too. It is also his assessment that the cultural cooperation between Yugoslavia and China is developing positively and that the possibility should be studied of expanding it.

During their several-day visit to Yugoslavia, the members of the Chinese delegation will visit Novi Sad, Zagreb and Dubrovnik and acquaint themselves with the organization of culture and cultural artistic life in these towns.

GENERAL LJUBICIC RETURNS FROM GDR, POLAND

LD211531 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 21 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Army Gen Nikolay Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, returned to Belgrade today at the head of a Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] delegation, following [illegible] official visit to the GDR and the People's Republic of Poland and their armed forces. Col Gen Dane Cuic, Lt Col Gen Spasoje Todorovic, Maj Gen Borivoye Milenkovic and a group of senior YPA officers arrived with General Ljubicic.

During his stay in the GDR and the People's Republic of Poland Army Gen Ljubicic visited installations and units of the armed forces and held talks with his hosts, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense of the GDR, in Berlin, and Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Poland, in Warsaw, on questions of joint interest to the further development of interarmy relations.

During his visit to the GDR Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic was received by Erich Honecker, chairman of the State Council and general secretary of the SED, and spent a long time in friendly conversation with him on questions of importance to the further development of relations between the two countries.

During his 2-day working visit to Poland Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic was received by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. The talks were attended by Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defense.

The federal secretary for national defense and the members of the YPA delegation were given a formal sendoff this morning at the Warsaw military airport, at which the following were present: Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, Polish minister of national defense; Jozef Urbanowicz, vice minister of national defense; Marian Dmochowski, under secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; members of the Polish Army General Staff; generals and high-ranking officers. Also present at the sendoff were Muhidin Begic, Yugoslav ambassador to Poland, and Col Ljubomir Blagojevic, SFRY military attache in Poland.

At the airport in Batajnica, General Ljubicic was welcomed by: Adm Branko Mamula, chief of the YPA General Staff; Col Gen Petar Gracanin, commander of the Belgrade Army District; Lt Col Gen Geirgije Jovicic, Maj Gen Dr Drago Nikolic and Maj Gen Zdravko Loncar, as well as a group of high-ranking YPA officers. The welcome was also attended by representatives of the GDR and Polish embassies in Belgrade.

PROTOCOL ON ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL COOPERATION SIGNED WITH SWEDEN

LD191942 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1656 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Zagreb, October 19 (TANJUG)--Although Yugoslavia and Sweden have so far signed more than 20 agreements on technical cooperation, there is a mutual interest in expanding bilateral economic relations. This was pointed out today while signing the protocol of the session of the Mixed Yugoslav-Swedish Committee for Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation.

The trade exchange between Yugoslavia and Sweden in the last year was assessed as having exceeded 195 million dollars, Yugoslav imports being a major factor.

The mixed committee urged the furthering of cooperation with the aim of increasing the sales of Yugoslav products on the Swedish market.

TALKS HELD WITH SRI LANKA FINANCE MINISTER

LD122300 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1905 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, October 12 (TANJUG)--Trade between Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia is pretty moderate, both in volume and structure. Therefore, it is necessary to change the manner of mutual financing and trade. Yugoslavia is interested in projects which it would get in international tenders in Sri Lanka in view of its successful experience so far in this country. This was stated in talks today between Yugoslav Minister of Finance Kostic and Sri Lanka Minister of Finance De Mel.

The Sri Lanka minister is on an official visit to Yugoslavia.

Direct contacts between the two countries' banks were proposed, as well as efforts towards a better balanced mutual trade.

The Sri Lanka minister today had also talks with Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Vice President Branislav Ikonic.

TANZANIAN DEFENSE OFFICIAL VISITS SERBIAN DEFENSE UNIT

LD201114 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The delegation of the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania, led by Seif Bakari, assistant minister of defense, today visited the republican staff of the territorial defense of the Socialist Republic Serbia where it was received by Col Gen Rajko Tanaskovic, commander of the republican staff.

During the talks, which were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, General Tanaskovic acquainted his guests with the structure of territorial defense in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, as well as with some topical questions of the concept of all-people's defense.

The guests from friendly and nonalined Tanzania were informed in detail about some important characteristics of territorial defense. Among other things, the system and organization of training and the forms of leadership and command in territorial units were discussed.

OECD OFFICIAL DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH BORIS SNUDERL

LD172355 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1435 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Boris Snuderl, member of the Federal Executive Council and Chairman of the Commission for Cooperation Between Yugoslavia and the OECD, had talks today with Gerard Eldin, deputy secretary general of the OECD, at the end of the visit paid by the latter to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council.

They noted that cooperation between Yugoslavia and the OECD is developing successfully, but they also pointed out different specific possibilities for its further expansion and promotion. Gerard Eldin particularly expressed his satisfaction at the coming publication--the third so far--by the OECD on joint investing in Yugoslavia. In the countries of this organization, investors' interest in investing in Yugoslavia has considerably increased following the law on investing which was passed last year.

They also exchanged views on topical questions of international economic relations and structural problems in the world economy, with particular reference to the energy crisis. Also discussed were relations between developed and developing countries and the need for more effective negotiations on changes in the existing system of international economic relations.

TITO CONGRATULATES ZAIRE'S MOBUTU ON BIRTHDAY

AU182147 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 13 October TANJUG--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Sese Seko Mobutu, president of the Republic of Zaire:

"It is with satisfaction that on the occasion of your birthday I send Your Excellency cordial congratulations and best wishes for good health and personal happiness. I also avail myself of this opportunity to express my conviction that the friendly relations and cooperation between our two nonalined countries will further continue to successfully develop both in our mutual interest and in the interest of peace and cooperation in the world."

MIKULIC MAKES SPEECH AT LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD181355 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At today's session of the LCY Central Committee, Branko Mikulic delivered the introductory report on the realization of the leading ideological and political role of the LCY in the political system of socialist self-management.

In preparing for this session, Mikulic said, the Presidium of the Central Committee and the working group responsible for preparation of the material bore in mind that at the 10th and 11th LCY congresses the role of the LCY in the struggle for the development of our society on the bases of socialist self-management was defined; and that, by adoption of the Constitution and the law underlying it, the role and responsibility of organized socialist forces, with the League of Communists at the head, were established in the political system. It is also envisaged in the statutes and operating procedures of sociopolitical and social organizations that the organs and organizations of the League of Communists should have their own delegations and delegates in the organs and working bodies of these organizations. Institutional bases are thus created for the realization of the leading ideological and political role of the League of Communists in the political system.

Proceeding from this, and from Comrade Tito's remark at the 10th LCY Congress, when he said that "the activity of communists is not exhausted in their party organizations but that "their meetings are only an agreement for action, while their real leading role is realized on all the battlefields of the struggle for socialism, in all spheres of social life," in the talks at meetings of basic organizations of the League of Communists, of municipal committees, and also in central and provincial committees, we tried to find out how the basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists are realizing this role in "their own" self-management organization and community; whether we have adapted and coordinated the contents and methods of our work to the needs of functioning in a very unrestrained system of socialist self-managing democracy; what and how we debate at meetings of basic organisations and organs of the League of Communists; on what basis do we do this; on the basis of what acquired knowledge and where have we acquired that knowledge; what are our conclusion, how and where are communists fighting to implement them?

It can undoubtedly be said in response to these questions that progress has been achieved in perception of the importance of these questions and partly also a real ideopolitical activity.

After the 11th LCY Congress activity of working people and citizens continued on realizing the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor, on developing and consolidating self-managing socioeconomic relations and the political system of socialist self-managing democracy.

This year, too, even though we are faced with very complex problems in international economic trends and with an instability of economic processes in the country, we are marking a significant growth in industrial production and employment. Labor productivity is also growing. Total agricultural production will be greater than last year. Despite a big increase in the cost of living, the real standard of living has not stagnated.

In this period, too, Yugoslavia has realized and continues to realize very broad and fruitful cooperation with many peoples and states throughout the world, and with their neighbors in particular. The LCY does likewise with communists, workers and other political parties and progressive movements.

In this cooperation and their relations we have always been guided by the fact that they rest on full equality and respect for the independence and sovereignty of all peoples and states, and for the inalienable rights of peoples to make the decisions on their own domestic order and development as well as on responsibility of communist and other workers parties toward their own working class and people for the policy they conduct, and exclusively for the choice of their own path a form of struggle for socialism. By his exceptionally intense and rich activity, by visiting other states and conducting negotiations in Yugoslavia with numerous representatives of other states, parties and movements, President Tito has laid the stamp upon and made the greatest contribution to the overall international activity of the SFRY and the LCY.

This found its expression most particularly in the preparations for the sixth summit of the nonalined, in which other state and political officials were broadly involved, together with Comrade Tito. Thanks to the great personal commitment of Comrade Tito, our delegation and other officials and experts, at the conference itself Yugoslavia made an exceptional contribution to insuring the preservation and consolidation the movement's authentic principles, its unity and reputation as an independent, nonbloc constructive factor in the modern world. This further strengthened the system enjoyed by our country in the world and contributed toward consolidating its international position.

At the same time measures have been undertaken and realized throughout the country towards further development and improvement of all-people's defense and social self-protection. Yugoslavia's defense capacity is thereby increased and the self-managing right, duties and responsibilities of working people and citizens in decision-making on defense and self-protection policy are thereby affirmed. The country's security has thus been persistently strengthened, as has Yugoslavia's capability to protect and defend itself from various present and future pressures on the part of reactionary circles abroad, from subversive, diversionary and other forms of activity on the part of the fascist and other anti-Yugoslav emigration and from attempts on the part of hostile elements in the country to rock the stability of the social and political situation in the country in harness with those of like thought and with their masters abroad.

The League of Communists and other organized socialist forces make a forceful contribution to all this. Equipping themselves gradually for work under conditions of the delegate system, the League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations are undertaking measures aimed at improving the content of their work, their method of functioning and their way of organizing themselves. The League of Communists is in action. It is fighting to be more or less all-pervasive. The majority of basic organizations--and particularly of organs of the League of Communists--have developed intensive ideological and political activity. In these organizations and organs of the League of Communists, the Central Committee of the LCY and central and provincial committees are not so much faced with the task of stimulating activity as of monitoring this increasingly rich work and initiative, analyzing new experiences and deriving from these the necessary conclusions and orientation for their own activity. They are also involved in exerting influence to insure that the activity of communists is carried out in the right place and is conducted in the right way. Clearly there is something which can and must be discussed at this session.

In this connection, I shall take the opportunity to point out a number of topical issues.

At the last session of the Central Committee we established that despite the results being realized by the organizations of associated labor, workers in basic associations of associated labor do not make direct decisions on overall income, but in the main only on that part of the overall income which is intended for personal incomes.

In this, we know, we meet with rather serious tendencies toward leveling, and also with pressures for increases in personal incomes not to be linked with labor results, but to be increased independently of this--even in organizations which have a negative financial result. Comrade Tito stressed 2 days ago in Pristina that the solution of the problems in the sphere of the distribution of personal incomes demands energetic social action.

In the policy of expanded reproduction, we have claimed, workers do not make direct decisions, in part because the remainder of income intended for expansion of the material base of labor is still both relatively and absolutely small, for the greater part of the funds for these purposes comes from credits of domestic banks of from abroad. Because banks are still not transformed into banks of associated labor, decisions on the channeling of the funds at their disposal are made outside the influence of workers, in "management circles," and at the end workers are given information--on how the financing system for a certain project has been made up. There is still very little initiative and direct decision-making on the part of workers in connection with association of labor and means in order to acquire income by the joint labor of working people from a number of basic organizations of associated labor, and to distribute it in accordance with the contribution in joint takings and income.

Since delegations, delegates and delegate assemblies of sociopolitical and self-management interest communities are as yet not fully realizing their constitutional role in solving the problems and tasks within their competence, nor their permanent, and direct link with working people and citizens, and since the free exchange of labor is in its initial forms of development, we have concluded that the direct influence and decision-making of workers on important funds intended for financing joint and general consumption is also not being realized. Development programs and programs for financing activity in alternative forms are not presented to working people for their opinion; proposals for the level of contribution from the personal income of basic organizations of associated labor are merely presented, and this piecemeal according to different activities, and in the short term.

Workers still have little influence, too, in decision-making on the conditions of economic activity. This is decided in organs and assemblies of sociopolitical communities.

There are delays in adopting a number of important laws pertaining to the system (on expanded production, on the system and policy of prices, on compensations and others), which makes for serious hindrances to the building up of a comprehensive socioeconomic system in accordance with the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor, and maintains a dualism in the system and a state of affairs in which certain producers are given preference by the instruments of the economic system and measures of economic policy hitherto in force, whilst others are led into an unequal economic position.

We have stressed that the main causes of the economic instability which has burdened us for a number of years already lies in the fact that workers in basic organizations of associated labor do not make decisions on these issues. The bureaucratic and technocratic logic is still strong and most frequently dominant whereby requirements are first of all planned and then the funds to finance them are "sought." Since all this is totally divorced from the real existing income in basic organizations of associated labor, financing constructs are made up and inflationary financing and investments, joint and general consumption and also personal incomes are executed. This has become our most acute problem. We must all commit ourselves to solving it. Every member of the League of Communists must find his confirmation in this task, particularly those in the more responsible functions in sociopolitical communities and organizations, in organizations of associated labor and elsewhere; all organizations and organs of the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces, all working people and citizens must do the same.

We have gained the impression that at meetings of a section of basic organizations and also of the League of Communists, there is still relatively little debate about this and other questions of the development of socialist self-management and the realization of the power of the worker and of all working people in decision-making on reproduction policy. The programs of work and the real activity of many organs and organizations of the League of Communists still do not reflect all that is important and vital, and which is engaged in by self-management organs and sociopolitical organizations (this is confirmed, in part, by an inspection into the content of work of basic organizations of the League of Communists, delegations, workers councils, meetings of workers and trade union organizations in organizations of associated labor). It is for this reason, among others, that stagnation and long postponement of settlement of individual issues and problems in relations between organizations of associated labor and sociopolitical communities comes about. This is then put on the agenda of organs and organizations of the League of Communists and a "short-cut" is sought, the taking up of "firm stands," which leads to a danger of retrogression, a return to statism and political centralism.

We are faced with very serious problems in many self-management organizations and communities. For example, stabilization policy is not frequently reduced to questions of entertainment costs, daily wages, field-work allowances, telephone expenses and the like (which must not be lost sight of), while the fact is neglected that the chief causes of our economic difficulties lie in underdeveloped self-management and income relations in a large number of organizations of associated labor. The technobureaucratic monopoly therefore still enjoys considerable power, excessive consumption comes about, our labor productivity and economical conduct of affairs is at a low level, and for several years there has been a great imbalance in the structure of material production and the like.

It appears that people are becoming more and more aware of the need for us to devote particular attention in the League of Communists to strengthening consciousness of the fact that, as Veljko Vlahovic said, "to carry out the LCY's program principle, whereby the direct producer in associated labor must dispose of the overall realized income, means for the League of Communists an open and permanent conflict with those forces and social institutions which derive their social and economic power from the part of income which is alienated from those who create it," and that "this struggle is made more difficult by the fact that a section of members of the League of Communists has an interest in this alienation continuing, in the maintaining of the interdependency of hierarchical and monopolist positions of interests?"

It was decided at the 10th and 11th LCY congresses that communists, and in particular members of organs of the League of Communists, should, together with representatives of the trade unions, the Federation of Socialist Youth, the Federation of Veterans, sociopolitical and social organizations, science and professional services, take an active part in the work of sections and of other forms of activity of the SAWPY, in social councils, committees and commissions of assemblies of sociopolitical and local communities, in trade union councils and so forth, and that they should in these interpret and struggle for LCY policy in individual spheres of associated labor and accomplishment (in the economy, science, education, public works, communal policy and elsewhere), and be in fellowship with and work with other working people here and be constantly linked with them. Operating in the places where the self-managing and political activity of the working masses is conducted, communists will have direct experience of the problems and interests of working people and citizens and will derive ideas for their own ideopolitical activity in self-management organizations and communities.

"Only as a specific integral part of that complex of socialist social consciousness, accomplishment and action, said Edvard Kardelj, can the League of Communists link itself to the broadest working masses and realize its leading ideological and political role."

In the discussions held in municipalities, republics and provinces, it was stated that the majority of organs of the League of Communists which elected delegations to sociopolitical chambers of the assemblies of sociopolitical communities, organs and bodies of the SAWP, have still not held meetings of these delegations, or have done so only once. This means that they do not find out regularly through them about the problems and topical issues on which they should elaborate their standpoints and establish directives for ideopolitical activity of communists in assemblies of sociopolitical committees, SAWP, social councils and in other self-managing and delegate bodies. It is to be presumed that this is a consequence of the as yet unsmooth operation of the new method and content of labor and relations, but also of the pressure of inertion of old practice which is hard to change. But were such practice perhaps to continue further, we should find ourselves confronted by serious difficulties in the further consolidation of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations, the functioning of the institutions of the political system, and in the realization of the leading ideological and political role of the League of Communists in society. For this could lead to the danger of individual basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists operating outside the self-management and political system, and foisting by undemocratic methods their standpoints on other organizations, self-management organs, delegations and delegate assemblies. And this could undoubtedly put a brake on democratic socialist self-managing development, give rise to other major negative social and political consequences and slow down the development of production forces in self-managing organizations and communities in which organs and organizations might operate in this way.

The experience already acquired shows that it must be made incumbent upon communist members of delegations and delegates in associations of sociopolitical and self-management interest communities, and also in organs and working bodies (sections, councils) of sociopolitical organizations, to report to their basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists, and to inform them about the problems being dealt with there. If it "promptly monitors the problems on the agenda of delegations and delegate bodies, and if it receives from its delegations and delegates regular, qualified information on the problems being examined in these bodies, in individual chambers of delegate assemblies, in social councils and so on," stressed Edvard Kardelj, the League of Communists will be "...capable of deriving, on the basis of an analysis of these facts, specific conclusions for the formation of its policy and its standpoints, which will then be supported by its delegations and delegates, and by individual communists in various self-management and delegate bodies, for a democratic drawing up of the decisions of delegations and delegate bodies."

This will help to make organizations and organs of the League of Communists even more involved in the solution of open issues and problems which manifest themselves in the development of society and of socialist self-managing relations; and in particular, put them to an even greater extent in constant and immediate contact with the working masses and their self-managing, sociopolitical and social organizations. This will help to overcome the present practice in a section of basic organizations and in certain organs of the League of Communists, whereby they are primarily engaged in so-called intraparty issues and the study of documentation, decisions and other materials of the organs of the League of Communists.

Advocating the building of a "party of the masses," Comrade Tito more than four decades ago--before the adoption of the decision on the return of the leadership to the country--insisted that the party should be open to the working masses, so that it would be an integral part of the workers' movement and of other progressive forces, and not an isolated sect, enclosed within narrow circles of ideologically like-minded thinkers; that the party should express the everyday desires of workers, peasants and other exploited strata and that it should link them with the long-term goals of the working class' struggle for social and national liberation.

At the 10th congress Comrade Tito stressed that the League of Communists would strengthen its leading ideological and political role in society if "it always acquired anew the confidence of the working class"; if "it were capable at every developmental stage of showing to working people the paths and means of struggle for an increasingly better and freer life" and if "it knew how to coordinate with objective conditions the methods and forms of its struggle and its action." At the 11th congress he emphasized that the League of Communists "would be what has always been demanded of it--a revolutionary party of the working class, their most forceful weapon"--if it were open to the initiatives and aspirations of the working masses and citizens and if it were to build its decisions and conduct its political action on this.

This must constantly be borne in mind, for "any fractionalist shutting up of the League of Communists into its own organization," Comrade Tito warns, "would only break its ties with the working class and with working people and citizens and would weaken its capacity for action and its opportunity for influencing people's consciousness." Some organizations and organs of the League of Communists sometimes forget this, unfortunately, which leads to fractionalism, particularly in relation to SAWP and other sociopolitical organizations.

Certain organizations and also organs of the League of Communists operate in the old way. This, among other things, is evidence in the "leaning" of these organs and organizations on state and other executive and management organs, and not upon the working class, working people and citizens; and also in their relation toward the SAWP, the trade unions, the Federation of Socialist Youth and other sociopolitical and social organizations as mere transmission belts of the party, in the sense that "firm" and "precise" standpoints are taken up on all issues at party meetings, and not instructions and decisions for ideopolitical activity and democratic debate, equal dialog and real agreement-making on the part of communists and all other working people and citizens, organized in sociopolitical organizations and self-management communities.

In such a situation, fractional standpoints in some places emerge and are imposed on other questions too, so that for example, as a generally valid criterion for the election of someone to organs of sociopolitical organizations, delegations and delegate assemblies, self-management organs and certain expert and administrative affairs, the condition is set that he is a member of the League of Communists. The results of elections for councils, commissions and committees, shall we say, in local communities, is here and there assessed only by the number of members of the League of Communists who are elected to them, and so it emerges that the position is best in those places where there are no nonparty people in these organs and bodies. This is absurd, just as is the possible constituting of these bodies and organs without communists. Organs and organizations of the League of Communists must decisively oppose fractionalism of this type and must fight for the most active, the most constructive and able, patriotically oriented people, both communists and those who are not--workers, agriculturists, intellectuals and others--to be elected to delegations and delegate assemblies, councils of local communities, organs and working bodies of sociopolitical and social organizations.

I would also like to point to the need for patriotically oriented priests, such as the majority of them are, to be more broadly involved and committed in all these activities. Of course, it is natural that communists will always be found here and must be found here, not because of their formal membership of the LCY, but because of the respect which they have acquired through their work, their contribution and their conduct.

The criterium of moral-political suitability has in some places taken on absurd, bureaucratic content and is abused so that this is in some cases even anticonstitutional. According to those who adhere to this logic, only those who have party membership cards are morally and politically suitable. Our party was not guided by such "logic" in the period of preparations for the uprising and revolution, in the course of the national liberation struggle, or after the victory of the armed revolution right up to the present day. And thus will it certainly be in the future. Contrary to this, the KPJ (LCY) related with limitless trust to all patriotically oriented people, regardless of their ideological convictions and other reasons for not becoming members of the party. The LCY has never considered and does not consider that people who are not members of the party cannot and should not be elected to organs of sociopolitical organizations, to managerial and other executive functions in organizations of associated labor, sociopolitical communities and organizations. On the contrary, as it did in the course of the national liberation struggle and reconstruction of the country, the LCY now, too, considers that all people--communists and noncommunists alike--who have declared themselves for socialist self-management, brotherhood, unity and equality of nations and nationalities, the federal system and the policy of nonalinement, are fully equal in every respect in our society and have the moral and political qualities for election, appointment and installation to all functions in organizations of associated labor, sociopolitical communities and organizations, in accordance, of course, with their labor and professional abilities. And this standpoint is implemented in the majority of self-managing organizations and communities.

Nearly 50 percent of the citizens in delegations for the election of delegates to assemblies of sociopolitical communities, for example, are not members of the LCY. About 48 percent of the delegates in assemblies of self-managing interest communities, over 60 percent of the delegates in councils of local communities, nearly 62 percent of the delegates in workers' councils, 65 percent of the members of executive organs of workers' councils and so forth are also not LCY members. It is true that in the higher forms of association and social organization the majority of delegates in assemblies, councils and executive organs are members of the League. For example, 74 percent of the total number of delegates in municipal assemblies are members of the LCY, 93.5 percent in assemblies of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces, and 99.3 percent in the SFRY Assembly. Nearly 83 percent of those in functions of single management organs in basic organizations of associated labor are members of the LCY. These facts should, of course, be correctly interpreted. For when electing their delegates, working people and citizens go for the most active people. It is quite logical that the majority among such people are members of the LCY.

There are also examples where employment of eminent activists and LCY members is rejected in certain small organizations of associated labor, for example in the publishing sector. In this way attempts are made to preserve the monopoly, among other things, between linked people whose political convictions and material interests are identical.

Fractionalism toward women has been pointed out several times at LCY congresses and in other sociopolitical organizations, and at numerous sessions of political and other organs.

Although the general social conditions are now incomparably better and the level of education of the population, including women, is much higher, the situation has not radically changed regarding the election of women to responsible social, political, managerial and other positions.

In some places there is fractionalism against young people. During the war and immediately after the victory of the armed revolution, young people were more boldly elected to functions. Very complex matters and tasks were entrusted to them. Some young people today occasionally feel inferior to older generations, particularly to those who took part in the armed revolution. This feeling derives from the belief that that was a revolutionary time and that the present is not, that is, that in our time they have no opportunity to prove themselves and affirm themselves as a revolutionary generation. We must join together decisively to eliminate the causes of these beliefs, for we cannot seek the causes in young people themselves.

Each generation bears its own obligations and responsibilities. The present one is no less important than those of the past. If the parents of the present generation fought and won the battle for the country's liberation and independence, for brotherhood, unity and equality of nations and nationalities, for the federal system, for the democratic socialist self-managing society and so on, the present and future generations must safeguard this, must protect and defend it from all assaults--from outside and within--and must further develop and consolidate it. This is a very revolutionary and responsible task. It is often much more complex than the tasks of the armed revolution and in the first post-war years.

The struggle waged to achieve the rule of the working class, the working people and citizens calls for mental efforts and daily struggle, daily involvement and sacrifices. Misunderstandings, ignorance and conscious and unconscious resistance are in evidence, as is the danger of stagnation and of regression. This should be resisted and the further successful realization of the goals of the revolution should be insured. This requires active participation in the revolutionary, honorable and noble task, as it was in the earlier periods of the revolution.

The present is characterized by the struggle for the development and consolidation of socialist self-management, that is, for the rule of the working class and all working people and citizens. The revolutionary quality of each individual today is proved in this struggle, because socialist self-management demands an ethical attitude of man toward its values and a ceaseless personal and collective involvement and sincere and responsible behavior.

Discussions of these issues should be encouraged in the League of Communists. It is necessary to constantly enrich the system of values and adapt it to new conditions and demands, needs and aspirations of society. This requires, among other things, a careful examination and affirmation of positive moral values and of earlier periods which have left their trace on people and have been carried over to our time.

On this occasion I did not want to speak more broadly, conditionally speaking, about human morals and about the exceptional ethical values of the Yugoslav communist movement, that is, about the moral norms and the image of the communist in the prewar period, during the national liberation struggle and the armed revolution (partisan ethics) and during the years of reconstruction and building of the country.

However, I would like to stress that this wealth of ideals and values, which our nations and nationalities have gained during their historical existence and especially during their struggle and life together in free, Socialist Yugoslavia and which our party has gathered during the 6 decades of its rich revolutionary past, should be cultivated and further developed and that we should struggle to see them become the norms of people's behavior--both today and in the future. In the present stage of the struggle for socialism in Yugoslavia some other values, in addition to these, are of exceptional importance. I am talking about the following: the readiness to overcome narrow, selfish interests and the ability to consider the interests of others and of the entire society; readiness for agreement-seeking and consultations; responsibility for the consistent implementation of the policy adopted through agreements and consultations; the kind of behavior in which, as Comrade Tito has often pointed out, words and deeds coincide; the striving for distribution according to work and against an easy life based on the appropriation of the fruits of other people's labor; self-managing behavior and a democratic style of work and an uncompromising opposition to the opposite types of behavior--technobureaucratism, dogmatism and so forth, which are motivated by the desire to usurp the institutions of the system and the rule of the working people and so forth.

This also needs to be pointed out because at meetings of organs and basic organizations of the League of Communists some members and even officials in the League of Communists, government organs and other organizations readily accept attitudes on all questions and then continue behaving in a way that contradicts these attitudes. For example, they favor the policy of stabilization in principle, but will not renounce planned investments and spending; they declare support for the view that income should not be alienated from workers and then participate in the adoption of decisions in which this is done; they are "in principle" opposed to the rechanneling of resources within a work organization or between economic branches and activities as manifestations of acquisition of income through the exploitation of monopoly positions in the market, but they adopt the opposite attitude when a situation benefits their own self-managing organization and community; in words they accept social agreement-seeking and self-managing consultations, but then contradict these agreements; they skillfully talk about the self-management of workers and their self-managing rights, but they usurp and bypass them on a large scale and conceal very important business facts from the workers; they use every means at their disposal to insure that "their" organization of associated labor secures transactions and then do not carry it out but behave extremely irresponsibly and, by exploiting omissions in contracts on transactions, try to obtain material benefits for themselves--in fact they behave like speculators. There are also examples when an organization of associated labor, because of subjective shortcomings, has negative financial results and attempts to shift the responsibility for this on others, on society, while the payment of personal incomes continues and demands are even made to increase them, and so forth.

The political behavior of some individuals is guided by the logic that everything that brings economic benefit to their self-managing organization and community is politically correct. They are not concerned with the consequences of these actions on others; they keep saying that they are in favor of the authentic and long-term interests of associated labor, but in practice they stand on monopolistic positions in their interpretation and championing of economic, cultural and other interests; they keep declaring that they are for the pluralism of self-managing interests, but in the process of coordination of these interests they do not behave democratically, but in an exclusivist manner, intolerantly, with no basic desire to consider the interests of others and the broader social interests.

There is also a significant number of people who loudly declare themselves to be in favor of a greater degree of responsibility at work and of increased work productivity but who in practice behave like opportunists, keep silent, do not criticize those who evade their work obligations, who fail to come to work and who, although healthy, take sick leave. There is a considerable degree of tolerance for negligence and irresponsibility, for egotism and for the failure to meet one's obligations to society, for example, by individuals who through illegal activities and often in alliance with technocracy and bureaucracy achieve great personal benefits at the expense of society; who conceal their tax obligations, illegally employ an increasing number of seasonal workers, do not register these workers with social insurance and behave like classical employers.

We know that in the League of Communists there are those who, while aware of anti-socialist and anti-self-management trends in individuals who are acting in opposition to the LCY's policy, do not react to any of these and those who, as members of the councils of publishing houses and editorial offices of journals and newspapers, do not oppose the publication of books' articles and writings with reactionary and anti-self-management content. There are also examples, when this is occurring in one sector, of support being given by individual members of the League of Communists to the publication of texts of this kind in another sector under the guise of the freedom of public speech.

In connection with these observations, I would like to recall that Veljko Vlahovic said the following:

"In the accepted political vocabulary a term has established itself, that is, that individuals make mistakes. However, in the case of a number of communists, especially those who have been elected to the most responsible offices, these are not mere mistakes, but activities which have grave consequences and which lead to bureaucratic distortions of socioeconomic relations, which affect a large number of working people."

If we are to succeed in eliminating the aforementioned shortcomings and in shaping the moral image of the communist, we in the League of Communists should, on the one hand, cultivate criticism and self-criticism because these practices, as Comrade Tito has said: "Have always been the decisive factor in our party, especially at times of crisis and when it is necessary to establish unity," and on the other, develop the ability to identify opposition to our socialist self-managing society and the LCY, to identify the alien "ethics" and mentality which, in the form of petty bourgeois and bureaucratic pomposity continue to survive both in society and in the League of Communists as survivals from the past or as foreign imports. I would also like to mention egotism and greed for personal benefit and gain, bribery and corruption, formation of various clans, intrigues, careerism and protection for "one's own people" and so forth. These factors further confirm that in the transitional period the values inherited from the bourgeois society coexist with the new, socialist self-managing values.

In the further building of the ethics of self-managing society and of the moral image of the communist, of exceptional significance is the ability to take part in a democratic dialog and debate, which presupposes tolerance and an attentive attitude to the views, suggestions and attitudes of others and also the ability to harmonize them in a responsible and democratic manner. In a federal community such as ours this is the essential prerequisite for its stability and its further successful development along the course which we have chosen.

It is also necessary to resist certain tendencies to bring into the LCY an uncomradely and aloof attitude toward those who hold different views on a concrete issue; the tendency to reject lightly, ignore or label such views and in particular, attempts to remove these comrades from certain functions and so forth.

We must resolutely oppose this, because through these practices and in this manner attacks are made on the basic values of communist ethics and on democratic relations in the LCY.

From the time Comrade Tito came to the head of our party, we have constantly developed and persistently cultivated in it democratic relations, comradely criticism and self-criticism, all-embracing concern for people, cadres and the right and freedom to express views on all issues, and also--in keeping with the principles of democratic centralism--the obligation to implement the attitude of the majority. Rumormongering, labeling and the moral disqualification of communists and people in general are alien to these ethics and these relations. These ethics presuppose open discussion in the appropriate place, that is, in the basic organization or in an organ of the League of Communists and not outside them.

Between communists and even members of the organs of the League of Communists there naturally may be differences of opinion and even disagreement on specific questions, but no one may because of this be made to suffer in any way the consequences of this. On the contrary, this should cause a democratic, truly comradely discussion in the organ or organization of the League of Communists and not the opposite: undemocratic behavior and actions.

The realization of the leading role of the League of Communists also depends to a great extent on the communists' level of organization and their ability to find and apply the appropriate forms of concrete ideopolitical action. This is dealt with extensively in the material and in the draft conclusions and I will therefore point out only some of the aspects of the organizing of communists in associated labor and in the municipality.

During the preparations for the 11th congress, a broad discussion was held in the LCY on the organization of communists in the basic organization of associated labor and in other forms of association of labor and resources. Comrade Kardelj discussed this at the 11th congress and said that "when amendments and addenda to the LCY statute were being discussed, a whole series of proposals was made throughout Yugoslavia to the effect that the basic organizations of the League of Communists should link up vertically in the form of organizations of the League of Communists, work organizations, composite organizations and so forth. If I wanted to be malicious," Kardelj said, "I would say that this kind of logic would demand that such an organization is built all the way up to the biggest reproduction units and the banks so that, in the end, the party would 'end up' in the banks. In this way the LCY would obviously have transformed itself from an ideological and political organization into some kind of federation of business organizations. These or similar types of organizations would lose links not only between the basic organizations and the municipal and republican organizations of the League of Communists and the central organs of the LCY in general, but also with social developments as a whole. The League of Communists would then not be the ideological mover of the revolution, but an appendix of technocracy."

The adoption of amendments and addenda to the statutes of the LCY and republican and provincial organizations excludes the possibility of introducing permanent forms of ideopolitical and actional organization of communists in work and composite organizations of associated labor, and provides for the possibility of holding temporary thematic and actional conferences, seminars, symposia, rallies, various consultative meetings, for the organization of working groups to study and prepare proposals for the solution of tasks and problems of joint interests for a large number of basic organizations of the League of Communists, and the like. In these forms there is an exchange of experience and opinions on particular questions. Decisions are not adopted but the results of the debates are made known to basic organizations of the League of Communists and it is they which adopt positions and establish directives for the ideopolitical activity of communists.

After the 11th congress the aforementioned regulations of the statute were generally applied, but not all dilemmas concerning the organization of communists, particularly in work organization, were overcome. As a result of this, initiatives were put forward for new forms of organizational linkage to be formed in work and composite organizations which were not envisaged by the LCY statute. For example, in work organizations coordination assemblies are being formed of secretaries of basic organizations with a chairman of this assembly, and in composite organizations coordination assemblies are being formed comprising the chairman of assemblies in work organizations. On the other hand, other periodic forms of ideopolitical operation and actional organization of communists provided for in the statute are being introduced and affirmed only very slowly. Because of this, and also because of certain practical difficulties in communications between the municipal organs of the league and basic organizations, and because of the real need to direct the ideopolitical activity of communists to tasks which must be carried out in a large number of basic organizations of associated labor (agreement-making on development plans, on conditions for association of labor and means, and others)--because of all this opinions are being expressed that in work and composite organizations firmer forms of actional organization of communists must be reintroduced.

However, it must be said that all these questions can and must be debated in the aforementioned periodic forms of organization of communists, and that the existence of permanent actional conferences and their organs in work and composite organizations of associated labor does not solve, but exacerbates the problem of communication between municipal conferences and basic organizations of the league. This is confirmed by the experience acquired before the 11th congress, when we had such forms of organization. At that time the municipal conferences and their committees primarily communicated with the presidia of these conferences and not with the basic organizations of the league. It was in these organs and not in the basic organizations that the positions and decisions for activity on the part of communists were established. In effect, there were forums involved here, while the basic organizations of the league were neglected. In addition to eliminating the opportunity to realize mutual influence between the organs and the basic organizations of the league in the municipality, and hampering the realization of unity of the municipal organizations of the league, this led to the danger that organs of the league in the municipality--and not only here--would be divorced from the real interests and needs of the working class, working people and citizens, and would be manipulated by technobureaucratic forces.

The municipal conferences and their committees are required to direct and, when necessary, coordinate the activity of basic organizations in work organizations of associated labor. This they may successfully fulfill by applying periodic forms of actional organization of communists; by holding meetings of secretaries of basic organizations; by insuring the regular presence of their members at meetings of basic organizations of the league; by similar forms of work; and not by introducing permanent forms of actional organization and their organs.

Our Central Committee should also devote far greater attention to the realization of the ideological and political role of the basic organization of the league, to the content and method of its work in the basic organization of associated labor and the work community in the village, settlement and local community. If the basic organizations of the league do not successfully fulfill their role, then the LCY as a whole will not fulfill its role. It seems that it would be useful for us to debate this question in particular at a session of the LCY Central Committee.

During the debate on the amendments and addenda to the LCY statute, it was agreed that it is unnecessary to apply the same principles of organization of communists in basic organizations of associated labor as in work and composite organizations. This position was also adopted at the augmented session of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium held in Igalo in January 1978. It was stated then that in basic organizations of associated labor we are not subjected to all those dangers which are real ones in higher forms of association of labor and means. Nevertheless, after the 11th congress the same principles of organization of communists were applied in basic organizations of associated labor, in which there are more basic organizations of the league, as in work and composite organizations. Thus, in a single work and income unit, in which self-management and decision-making of working people is being realized on a single income and the same business policy, systems of distribution of funds for personal incomes and so forth, communists were left without an appropriate organizational linkage for ideopolitical action, and therefore were left without opportunities to operate in a unified manner. They were therefore exposed to, among other things, the danger--when fragmented into several basic organizations of the league without any mutual organizational linkage--of being manipulated by the managerial structure in basic organizations of associated labor, or of being rendered incapable of debating the entire income business policies of their basic organizations of associated labor, since they would be able to debate only one part of this in the specific community of associated labor. Thus, in another way, the danger to which we were subjected in work and composite organizations was renewed despite existing firm forms of organization. By reliance on these, workers in basic organizations of associated labor were deprived of power, and now, with the elimination of the unity of organization and of ideopolitical action--communists in basic organizations of associated labor--the management structure can bring about the same thing.

Since the LCY statute does not give completely clear expression to the possibility for permanent forms of actional organization of communists to be introduced in basic organizations of associated labor in which there are several basic organizations of the league, the proposed decisions contain the position providing for this possibility and at the same time suggesting that communists should advocate that where the present basic organizations of associated labor are big and unwieldy in the number of those employed and in other respects, several basic organizations of associated labor should be constituted.

The further development of self-managing socioeconomic relations, and the political system of socialist self-management as a whole, will depend largely on the result of the ideopolitical activity of organs and organizations of the league and of other socialist forces in developing and consolidating these relations in the commune. At this session we are debating only one aspect of this question: the place and role of the municipal organization of the league in the political system. Material for debate on topical questions of the realization of the constitutional conception of the commune is under preparation in the council for the social order. In this debate there will probably be discussion of the broader aspects of realizing the role of the league in building up the municipality as the self-management community of working people and citizens and the basic sociopolitical community. Our present thoughts are directed toward topical questions of action by communists in the delegate system, SAWP and in other sociopolitical and social organizations in the commune, toward an assessment of the content and method of work and of the method of organization of the municipal conference of the league and its organs, and toward a number of concrete tasks deriving from President Tito's initiative on collective labor and responsibility in organs of the league in the municipality.

Assessments of the present state of the league and proposals for the promotion of work of municipal organizations are given in the material for and drafts of the decisions.

It can be concluded from the debates conducted in basic organizations and municipal conferences of the league that, despite obvious progress and efforts in municipalities to realize the decisions of the 11th LCY Congress, permanent, direct democratic communication and cooperation still has not been sufficiently developed between organs and organizations of the league and other sociopolitical and social organizations, delegations and delegate assemblies, nor has uninterrupted organized activity on the part of communists been developed in them. Members of municipal conferences and their committees still do not take a sufficiently active part in the work of SAWP sections, social councils, committees and commissions of delegate assemblies, councils in trade unions and local communities. Therefore, individual municipal organs of the league draw up material and debate the same questions in more or less the same way as does the delegate assembly of the municipal conference of SAWP. They adopt positions without broad democratic consultations, expressions of opinion and arguments with other organized socialist forces, delegate assemblies, self-management organs and so forth.

In this way they can even make involuntary decisions on issues which are decided in other sociopolitical organizations, delegate assemblies and their organs, in workers' councils and elsewhere. Instead of stimulating, they objectively restrict the initiative and work of other institutions of the political system and self-management organs. They hamper the fulfillment of their duties and competence. These institutions and organs have their own authentic constitutional and self-management rights and duties and no one has the right to foist anything upon them or usurp them. If this occurs, the Constitution is violated and the self-management rights of working people and citizens are usurped. It is we communists who are primarily responsible for safeguarding these rights and further developing them.

The essential prerequisite for the realization of the role and unity of the municipal organization of the League of Communists is that democratic relations are cultivated and strengthened in it, which entails, among other things, the implementation of democratic methods in the work of the organs and organizations of the League of Communists and of every member of the League of Communists, especially those members who are elected to the most responsible offices. It also requires the development of continuous, dynamic and topical information work, the coordination of the action programs, and the maintenance of constant communications between the organs and the basic organizations of the League of Communists and other sociopolitical and social organizations, delegate assemblies and their organs and bodies, and science and the specialized services. This is necessary so that the policy and attitudes of the municipal conferences of the League of Communists can be built through a democratic debate in which all the basic organizations and members of the League of Communists and, in practice, all the organized socialist forces should take part. This calls for ceaseless organized work, debates and discussions, which will focus on and explain the ideological and political aspects of individual social phenomena and trends and prepare the proposed attitudes and guidelines for the ideopolitical activity of communists for adoption by the municipal conference or some basic organization of the League of Communists. The implementation of attitudes prepared and adopted in this way and binding on all communists should be the concern of the organs of the League of Communists in the municipalities and of the basic organizations' secretariats.

A large number of communists can be involved in these tasks, in working groups and aktivs, through organized conferences on specific themes, consultative meetings, seminars, consultations and so forth. In this way they will play an active role in the clarification of specific ideological and political questions and in proposing the League of Communists' attitudes toward them. They will also report on these matters to their basic organizations and thus contribute to their involvement in debates and the formulation of attitudes and of questions of broader significance.

Bearing in mind that many members of the League of Communists, and especially members of organs of the League of Communists, will take an active part in the work of the delegate assemblies, organs and sections of the SAWP and other sociopolitical organizations and social councils, and that the discussions held there will deal with all the important questions of socioeconomic development and other questions and also the aforementioned occasional forms of involving communists in the carrying out of specific tasks, there is no need for municipal conferences and committees to have permanent working bodies on questions of socioeconomic relations, the political system, education, science, culture and similar topics, but only for those subjects which concern the specific tasks of the League of Communists (organizational and cadre questions, all-people's defense and social self-protection, work on the history of the LCY, ideological and theoretical work, and so forth).

During the preparations for this session, it was agreed that it is necessary in the municipal organizations of the League of Communists to affirm, among other things, the role of the conference as the highest organ of the League of Communists in the municipality, while the committee should be made a collective political-executive organ of the conference; that the size of the municipal conference and its committee is in keeping with its role and tasks; that the president of the conference would, in the future, where this is made possible by the statutes of the republican and provincial organizations, also be the president of the committee and would be elected for 1 year; that the secretary of the committee, who would be elected for 2 years, would have the role of organizer of the work in the committee and coordinator of the executive secretaries' activities, who would be elected for 4 years. The principle of the 1-year term for the president and a 2-year term for the secretary should be implemented in the Municipal Conference of the League of Communists during 1980. The central and provincial committee will finalize the more concrete attitudes on these questions, while the municipal conference will regulate these questions in the form of their statutory decisions in accordance with the LCY statute and the statutes of the republican and provincial organizations of the League of Communists.

The realization of the leading ideological and political role of the League of Communists presupposes, among other things, the promotion, constant development and cultivation, in keeping with Comrade Tito's initiatives, of collective work and responsibility in all the organs and organizations of the League of Communists. This will give an impetus to the further democratization of relations in the League of Communists and to the revolutionary creativity of the entire League of Communists, which will undoubtedly stimulate continuous development and consolidation of democratic socialist self-managing relations in society.

From 1972 until the end of 1978--a period of 8 years--1.02 million new members were admitted to the LCY. In the first half of this year nearly 85,000 were admitted and more than 4,000 new basic organizations were established. At the end of June of this year, the LCY had 1.85 million members. Of the total membership, nearly 34 percent are skilled, highly skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled workers and individual agricultural producers. If we add to this figure those members of the league who are directly participating in the production process as engineers, technicians, economists, lawyers and so forth and the young people who are undergoing vocational training, it can be seen that the workers' majority has been achieved in the LCY. If we also consider all those who are self-employed, the situation becomes even more favorable. Over 650,000, or more than 35 percent, of the members of the LCY are young men and women up to 27 years old. In the LCY there are 451,000 women, which is more than 24 percent of the total number of members.

Such a high admission of new members to the LCY is the result of the correctness and clarity of the LCY's programmatic orientations and policy, which express everyday and long term interests of the working class and the working masses in general. Because of this an increasing number of new fighters are actively joining the struggle to realize these interests. Moreover, the high admission figures are the result of the intensified ideological and political activity of the basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists and LCY members and of the greater care and more correct attitudes in the carrying out of the admission policies. This has improved the social, national, age and sex structure of the LCY membership. New working class, self-managing interests and the zeal and vigor of youth have been introduced into its ideopolitical activity.

At the same time, the new members of the League of Communists have brought with them different habits and different views and opinions on numerous questions. This has made it necessary to devote exceptional importance to the ideopolitical and Marxist training of LCY members. The materials contain data which show that in this respect we have also achieved great progress in recent years.

Proceeding from the fact that the League of Communists must be ideologically and theoretically prepared for the present conditions of its struggle, ideopolitical and Marxist training in the LCY should be treated not only as a matter of raising the level of its members' awareness, but also as a key question on which will depend the realization of the LCY's role in the socioeconomic and political system of socialist self-management.

The desired results in the realization of the program and policy of the LCY will not be achieved unless attitudes are based on Marxist theoretical and ideopolitical foundations and unless the method of the struggle for their realization fully conforms with the democratic socialist self-managing character of our society. Consequently, even more attention should be paid in the ideopolitical and Marxist training programs, to the preparation of communists for their involvement in the struggle for income-based relations, distribution according to work, free exchange of labor, work in delegations and delegate assemblies, the SAWP, the Federation of Socialist Youth and other sociopolitical and social organizations and their self-managing organizations and communities.

At the same time, by applying the appropriate forms of work, which will rally a growing number of communists for specific tasks in the central and provincial committees and municipal conferences of the League of Communists and their committees, it will be possible to constantly widen the cadre basis of the League of Communists and make it capable of effective action in any situation and of heading and directing the activity of organizations and of all members of the League of Communists.

Practice has repeatedly shown that in boosting the activity and raising the responsibility of all the communists it is exceptionally important to involve them as fully as possible in the formulation of the attitudes and policy of the League of Communists at all levels. It is certain that this constant involvement is the primary factor which leads to action. It goes without saying that it is also necessary to assess how everyone is struggling and striving for the realization of the League of Communists' policy. However, this assessment need not be based exclusively on "directive-following" discipline, but should encourage personal initiative, creative work and action and suppress opportunism, irresponsibility and so forth.

The report on the work of the LCY Central Committee Presidium is not limited to pointing out only the basic lines and priority tasks on which the Presidium was working.

When deciding in favor of this kind of report, the Presidium was bearing in mind that the members of the Central Committee have after every session of the Presidium been kept fully informed about the work of the Presidium and about the assessments, attitudes and conclusions it has reached.

In the last year the Central Committee met more often and considered topical questions of internal development, the international situation and relations with workers, communist and other progressive parties and movements of the world, set the tasks for the ideological and political activity of the LCY and directly involved itself in their realization. The members of the Central Committee have been kept regularly informed of all the more important social, political and ideological questions and problems confronted in the development of society, of the topical questions of the international situation and Yugoslavia's relations with other countries, especially its neighbors, and of the LCY's relations and cooperation with other parties and progressive movements.

The report particularly stresses that LCY Central Committee members have also been involved in the preparation of sessions and in the realization of the conclusions of the Central Committee and the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee in working groups and by attending meetings in the basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists in municipalities and in other ways, and that direct contact has thus been achieved with numerous organizations of the League of Communists in the organizations of associated labor, local communities and organs of the League of Communists in municipalities. Among other things, this practice broadens the possibilities for the more direct participation of the organizations of the League of Communists in the formulation and implementation of the attitudes and conclusions of the LCY Central Committee, contributes to the affirmation of the principle of democratic centralism, the realization of the leading and cohesive role of the LCY in society and the preparation of the basic and municipal organizations of the League of Communists for more effective activity and, in particular, enables the Central Committee to perform its role as defined in the statute.

For this reason this practice should also be continued in the next period. It is beneficial both for the LCY Central Committee and for the organizations and organs of the LCY as a whole. By attending meetings in basic organizations and in the republics and provinces in which we were not elected to the Central Committee, we enrich our experiences, gain our own impressions of communists' activities and problems which they are tackling throughout the country, and contribute to the unity of action.

The changes which were made in the organization and the method of work of the Presidium have contributed to the promotion of collective work in it and to the broadening of democratic communications and cooperation with other organs and institutions of the political system in the federation. As can be seen from the data and assessments given in the report, a large number of members of the Central Committee were also involved in this.

The report on the work gives grounds for the conclusion that the Presidium strove to involve itself, in keeping with its role, in the settling of topical questions which were on the agendas of the delegations, delegate assemblies and their bodies, in social councils and in the organs and bodies of the sociopolitical organizations of the federation. However, not all the possibilities for effective work have yet been utilized, especially those which arise from the fact that the LCY Central Committee and the Presidium now have their delegations and delegates in the organs and bodies of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance and in other bodies constituted on the delegate basis.

This is to say that insufficient use is still being made of the possibility of having discussions at the Presidium's sessions--on the initiative of and on the basis of information provided by delegates--on problems and unsolved questions which are being solved in the institutions of the political systems with the aim of finding more effective ways of democratic settling of various self-managing interests and problems which we encounter in the development of society. There is an obvious need to make much more use of this possibility in the work of the Presidium and also of the Central Committee. In this respect too, we should serve as an example to all the organs and organizations of the LCY.

The executive secretaries of the Presidium particularly involved themselves in the realization of the Presidium's conclusions, in the monitoring and analysis of the topical problems in individual spheres of society's life and in the preparation of material and attitudes for debates at the Presidium's sessions. Their role has been affirmed in the last year.

The commissions and other working bodies of the Presidium also made a significant contribution to the Presidium's total work. All the commissions adopted their own programs of work and, following their adoption by the Presidium, started the activity on their realization.

Proceeding from Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility and from the standing order on its work and organization, the Presidium made every effort to perform the function of the Central Committee's executive organ in a responsible manner and through collective work, constantly bearing in mind the Central Committee's role and significance and its own obligations and responsibilities to it. It is up to you, comrades, to decide whether and how well we succeeded in this.

ASSEMBLY FEDERAL CHAMBER CALLS FOR SESSIONS IN LATE OCTOBER

AU221131 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Oct 79 p 16 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 16 October TANJUG--The Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly will meet on 31 October, and the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces on 30 October this year. This was agreed at the session of the SFRY Assembly Presidium today (chaired by Dragoslav Markovic) which discussed questions which will be discussed at these sessions.

According to a release of the Assembly Secretariat for Information, it is envisaged that at the session of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces on 30 October, which will also be attended by the delegates of the Federal Chamber who are concerned, a representative of the Federal Executive Council will submit a report on the draft resolution on the policy of the implementation of the medium-term plan in 1980 and the accompanying documents adopted simultaneously with the resolution.

At the session of the Federal Chamber on 31 October, which will be attended by the delegates of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, the delegates will hear a report by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, on current international problems, international relations and the foreign political activities of Yugoslavia. The delegates will also hear a speech by a representative of the Federal Executive Council in connection with the proposed elements of the federal budget for 1980, the discussion of which has begun in the working bodies of the two chambers.

Later during the session of the SFRY Assembly Presidium, Dobroslav Culafic, president of the Federal Chamber, informed the Presidium that in agreement with the appropriate organs of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, he has submitted a request to be relieved of his office of the president of the Federal Chamber because he had been elected a member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

As part of its deliberations on the cooperation of the SFRY Assembly with representative bodies of other states, the Presidium determined the aims and tasks of the SFRY Assembly delegation which will visit the Soviet Union from 19 to 25 October and the Mongolian People's Republic from 26 to 30 October, and it confirmed the composition of our delegation. The session also adopted a report on the visit of the parliamentary delegation of the Dominican Republic that visited our country in July this year.

New President To Be Elected

AU191710 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Oct 79 AU

[Summary] Dobroslav Culafic, president of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, has convened the Chamber for a session on 31 October. At the session Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, will submit a report on the development of international relations and on Yugoslavia's foreign political activity. Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance, will explain the foundations of the federal budget for next year, and Imer Pulua, federal secretary for market and general economic affairs, will speak about the functioning of the unified market.

"It is expected that at this session the Federal Chamber will elect a new president. On the basis of an agreement reached in the pertinent organs of Montenegro, Dobroslav Culafic asked to be relieved of his post as president of the Federal Chamber because he was elected a member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium."

IMPROVEMENT NOTED IN WORK DEALING WITH PETITIONS

LD211410 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1158 GMT 21 Oct 79 LD

["What Has Changed Since Tito's Interview to VJESNIK"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Novi Sad--Following the promulgation of the new Constitution and in particular since President Tito's interview to VJESNIK, a considerable improvement in all the delegate assemblies in our country has been noticed in the work on petitions and proposals from citizens and the elimination of various weaknesses. Nevertheless, it may be stated that the most complicated matters and prominent problems continue to be found in the work of the municipal commissions. This is the impression gained from the report for the coming interrepublican and provincial consultative meeting on the "organization and work of the municipal commissions for petitions and proposals" in Novi Sad, prepared for this gathering by the commissions of the Vojvodina Socialist Autonomous Province Assembly, the Novi Sad, Zrenjanin and Strumica municipalities and the Bureau for Petitions and Proposals of the Skopje Town Assembly.

In the report by the Vojvodina Socialist Autonomous Province Assembly Commission, for example, it states that pronounced activity by the commissions has been observed in the application of the law dealing with the treatment of petitions and proposals, their implementation and the respecting and strengthening of legality in the work of organs and organizations--all in the spirit of the realization of the Constitution, the standpoints set out in Comrade Tito's interview to VJESNIK, the Law on Associated Labor and other political documents.

The work overall is at a higher level, though it is not yet such as to satisfy us. This means that there are still manifestations of non-self-management, bureaucratic and formalist attitudes. In the Vojvodina Socialist Autonomous Province Assembly last year, 4,600 written and oral petitions were recorded, 78 in the Executive Council and 56 in the Vojvodina Socialist Autonomous Province Presidency. At the same time 6,900 written and oral petitions and proposals were addressed to the assemblies of the Vojvodina municipalities. Citizens most frequently complain about the way in which flats are distributed, employment, accommodation disagreements and work relations.

In the report by the Bureau for Petitions and Proposals of the Skopje Town Assembly it is stressed that last year the expert service examined and dealt with 621 petitions and proposals and received 1,776 citizens. In comparison with the situation in 1977 the number of petitions and proposals is somewhat fewer.

The Strumica Municipal Assembly Commission has devoted special attention to collective petitions, whilst anonymous petitions have also been resolved and submitted to the competent organs. Direct examination on the spot was the principle by which the commission was guided in its work.

MACEDONIAN COMMISSION PROPOSES CANDIDATES FOR ITS PRESIDENCY

AU221130 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Oct 79 p 6 AU

[E. Vecovska report]

[Summary] "Skopje, 15 October--The Commission for the Development of the Election System and Elections of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Macedonia today confirmed its final proposals of candidates: Ljupco Arsov for president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia; Filip Brajkovski for member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia; and Dr Grigor Popovski for member of the delegation of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia to the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly."

The proposals were made at the session of the SAWP Republican Conference on 26 September and have been discussed since in sociopolitical organizations and communes. The positions of the president and the member of the Presidency of Macedonia were vacated by the death of Vidjoe Smilevski. A seat on the Macedonian delegation to the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces became vacant with the election of Vasil Grivcev as a judge of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia.

The Commission of the SAWP Republican Conference has sent its proposals to the republican nomination conference. The delegates of the Macedonian Assembly will hold elections for these posts by the end of October.

KOSOVO'S SUKRIJA GRANTS INTERVIEW ON PARTY WORK, RESPONSIBILITY

AU221120 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Oct 79 p 6 AU

[Report on interview granted by Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee and member of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo, to TANJUG--place and date not given]

[Text] Work of communists, or rather of the basic organizations of the League of Communists, must now be measured by the success in the work of the Workers Council, local community, trade unions, Socialist Alliance and other organizations. [paragraph continues]

The reputation and confidence of members of the League of Communists will increase to the extent that communists make daily and long-term efforts to resolve the most acute problems in the circles in which they live and work, Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee and member of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo, said in an interview granted to TANJUG.

Ali Sukrija also said that the criteria for the admission to the League of Communists and for the election of cadres in the League of Communists had now been made stricter. Great changes have also occurred in the views and behavior of the party members. This is one of the elements that explains an increasingly greater interest of young people in becoming members of the League of Communists. However, I would add that a further step should now be made in the division of tasks and obligations and in asserting the principles of responsibility. From this viewpoint Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility is of historic importance. This is not only because in our country the authority of personalities is still greater than that of organizations and institutions, but also because with a different manner of work, every party member will bear quite concrete responsibility.

In reply to a remark that it rarely occurs that a party member is punished for violating the self-managing rights of workers or for some other abuses, with the exception of more serious criminal violations when the only possible measure is expulsion from the League of Communists, Sukrija stressed that communists must be more strict toward certain occurrences and behavior, which at first sight may look insignificant and unimportant. For instance, let us take the attitude of various administrative workers at counters toward citizens, and the attitude of the communal services, salesmen and the like. All these are things that in the beginning cause small scratches on the fabric of society but may cause great traumas unless they are checked in good time. The consequence is alienation and apathy of people and the belief that things do not depend on themselves and on their activities but on somebody "up above." In general, there is much favoritism, use of connections, attempts to gain certain rights while bypassing the institutions and norms established in our society. There are many examples everywhere: in the health services, in the sphere of employment, allocation of housing and others. The communists must be much more resolute in the struggle against all such occurrences. They should be getting involved in every specific case and not making general statements, for these besmirch a large number of honest and upright people working in these fields. It is precisely the attitude toward work that should be the basic criterion for the citizens and especially the communists.

Pointing out that workers are much more open and critical than others in broaching occurrences of violations of the principles of remuneration according to work, Sukrija pointed out that it happens in certain communities that such people are easily expelled from the League of Communists. In general I would say that in some places one takes a much sharper attitude toward the workers in the party than toward some clerks who are always prepared to give their blessing in advance.

Ali Sukrija stressed that the fight for a leading role of the League of Communists will be more successful when the more firm unity of its own ranks is established. Of course, such a fight cannot be waged without certain renunciations and even sacrifices, Sukrija said.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TITO VISIT TO KOSOVO

Reception for Academy Delegation

LD162255 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1803 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Pristina--Josip Broz Tito, the president of the republic, received this evening at the Grand Pristina Hotel a delegation of the Kosovo Academy of Arts and Sciences. The delegation comprised the president of the academy, Professor Dr Idriz Ajeti, and Academicians Vladeta Vukovic, Redzep Cosja, Ali Hadri and Surja Pupovci.

The reception was also attended by personalities who had arrived with the president of the republic: Fadilu Hodza, Veselin Djuranovic, Dusan Dragosavac, Dobrivoje Vidic, Tihomir Vlaskalic, Ilija Vakic and Berislav Badurina, as well as the top-ranking officials of the province--Dzavid Nimani, Mahmut Bakali, Dusan Ristic, Mihailo Zvicer, Bahri Oruci and Ali Sukrija.

Professor Dr Idriz Ajeti, the president of the academy, handed the president of the republic an anthology of works entitled "Tito on Kosovo, Kosovo on Tito."

"Your words, comrade president, always inspire and encourage us," Idriz Ajeti stressed. He passed on to the president of the republic the request and desire of the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Kosovo that he accept the election as honorary member of this, the youngest, academy of arts and sciences in our country.

President Tito expressed warm gratitude for this.

The book presented to President Tito this evening contains all the reports and statements of the symposium with which the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Kosovo marked the 40th anniversary of Comrade Tito's taking over the leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia.

16 October Dinner Toast Reply

AU221422 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Oct 79 p 3 AU

[Text] Pristina, 16 October, TANJUG--Dzavid Nimani, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and Mahmut Bakali, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, gave a formal dinner in President Tito's honor in the Grand Pristina Hotel.

In a reply to a toast, President Tito said:

"Comrades: Allow me to express my warmest thanks on behalf of the comrades who have arrived here with me and on my behalf for Comrade Nimani's cordial words.

"I was here, among you, 4 years ago. I want to stress that you have achieved much in this time. This can be seen and felt at every step. Pristina has developed into a nice and modern city. I am certain that we will gain the same impression tomorrow, too, during our visit to the other parts of your province.

"Today we had a very cordial, substantial and useful talk on topical questions of Kosovo's development. We have informed ourselves in detail about the difficulties you are encountering, but also about your determination to successfully overcome them with the help of our entire community. We spoke responsibly and frankly, as communists, about everything that is important at this moment for the further progress of Kosovo, and Yugoslavia as a whole. We also pointed to subjective weaknesses which must be overcome. What is most important now is that we all, united and in an organized manner, implement what we have agreed here and on other occasions.

"Kosovo can and must progress more rapidly. This does not concern only Kosovo; it is our common general Yugoslav interest. I am convinced that the understanding and assistance of our community will not be lacking. However, naturally, the greatest effort must be made primarily by you yourselves, as much as possible by utilizing to the maximum all the means at your disposal and by mobilizing all internal reserves.

"Today I carefully listened to all speeches by the most responsible comrades of Kosovo, and Comrades Vidic and Djuranovic also spoke. It is with satisfaction that I was able to convince myself also on this occasion that there exists a full unity of views and aspirations on Kosovo's future development and on all other issues. This is a guarantee that the goals which we have set ourselves will be realized.

"While strengthening the mutual solidarity and cooperation between our republics and provinces, the brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities, we at the same time are increasing the strength of Yugoslavia as a whole, our common security.

"There is no other path for us, nor can there be. As on other occasions, I carry from here my deep conviction that the working people of Kosovo view these things in the same way as our people in any other part of our country.

"Remaining consistently on these positions and most resolutely opposing all attempts to undermine our internal stability, we are further strengthening our international position and the reputation we enjoy throughout the world.

"I wish all of you, dear comrades, and all the working people of Kosovo new successes in your creative work, in achieving new working victories, in the closest possible linkage and cooperation with all peoples and nationalities of our socialist community."

The conclusion of President Tito's toast was met with long applause and with chanting "We Belong To Tito--Tito Is Ours." Later a cultural-artistic program was presented.

VEKIC REPORTS ON HOUSING POLICY TO SAWPY CONFERENCE

LD171834 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0915 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

["Djuro Vekic Report to SAWPY Federal Conference Session;" TANJUG headline--date not given]

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The Socialist Alliance must insist much more energetically on the speedier and more responsible carrying out of the set tasks with regard to housing policy. This is a question which is raised nowadays by working people and citizens, especially those who have not solved their housing problems. This is not just the question of settling the peoples housing problems more speedily; this is an issue which concerns our entire social development.

Although housing, in various forms, accounts for one-tenth of the national income, it has been calculated that about half a million workers in associated labor have not yet solved theirhousing problems in our country today, and house-building plans have not been fulfilled for a considerable time now. Large sums either remain unspent or are spent for other things. The basic cause of this situation, Vekic stressed, lies in the still inadequately developed self-managing socioeconomic relations in this sphere. In fact, the actual decisionmaking continues to be made within narrow circles or, to be more accurate, in the executive organs of the municipal assemblies, administrations, various directorates and similar services linked with the administrative apparatus of the self-managing interest communities.

This is one of the reasons the Socialist Alliance must fundamentally reexamine its attitude on housing. Its role cannot be reduced to the mere initialing by the leaderships of the sociopolitical organizations of various social contracts and self-managing agreements. Nor must its role be reduced to the point where the leaderships activity amounts to no more than generalized criticism, which most frequently yields no results. The real ground on which these problems should be tackled are the basic organization of associated labor and the municipality, Vekic said.

Vekic went on to dwell in particular on the SAWPs' further courses of activity. Above all, he said, it is indispensable to introduce the practice of having all the more important questions of house building in the basic organizations of associated labor because these too are questions which concern the workers' inalienable right to make decisions on the total achieved income. This means that the questions of allocations funds for this purpose, priorities in the building and designing of apartments and of agreements on the prices, completion terms and quality of building, must be solved on the basis of self-management in the grassroots of our society.

In the interests of development, Vekic stressed, house building should rely on personal resources much more than it has up to now. It is a fact that with regard to the level of allocation of social resources for apartments we have reached a level which we cannot exceed any more without jeopardizing the entire development of the country's production forces. This is to say that as far as the level of resources allocated for this purpose from the social income is concerned, we already occupy one of the leading places in Europe.

There are also other irregularities with regard to the question of house building financed in part from personal resources. The view is still evident in our country that the building of an apartment with one's own resources amounts to unjustified enrichment of individuals and to privatization. Vekic remarked that this is probably why various services adopt this kind of attitude to these people. It is high time an end is put to the numerous forms of ill-treatment of the working people and citizens by means of endless procedures involved in obtaining plots and building permits and by means of various imposed dues, taxes and tariffs, many of which actually violate the Constitution. This too is one of the reasons for illegal construction.

In the next period we must pay more attention to the development of cooperative house-building, which has declined over the years. Its participation in housebuilding today amounts to only 4 percent, which places us in last place in Europe. The Socialist Alliance, he said, will fully apply itself to affirming self-managing cooperative house-building wherever the need for it exists and the conditions are right.

The Socialist Alliance will also work for the gradual and constant introduction of economic rents, because the present rents fail to insure even the minimum resources which are needed to maintain the housing fund.

Furthermore, uneconomic rents, on the whole, do not protect the standard of living of the largest number of working people. On the contrary, such rents facilitate various unjustified privileges and irrational phenomena in housebuilding and in the use of the available housing fund. Vekic noted that although the determining of rents lies exclusively within the municipalities' sphere of competence, it is indispensable to establish definite common criteria through consultations in the republics and the provinces and at the federal level.

Djuro Vekic went on to call for a speedier and more organized transition to the industrial building of apartments, which would reduce the cost of construction. The Socialist Alliance would also strive to increase the feeling of responsibility in the building sector and for the standardization of the different technological systems of construction, of which there are over 20 in Yugoslavia.

In short, it is high time we changed the practice of adopting conclusions about the previous conclusions, a practice which creates illusions that changes are ostensibly taking place in this field. In the next period we must be more resolute and definite in setting concrete tasks and responsibilities in all environments and at all levels, Djuro Vekic said at the end of his report.

VOJVODINA INCREASES PRODUCTION OF OIL, NATURAL GAS

LD221246 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1111 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Novi Sad, October 22 (TANJUG)--In the first 9 months of this year, there was the production of some 874 thousand tons of oil in the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, which is three percent more than in the same period in 1978. There was also the production of 850 million 500 thousand cubic meters of gas, which represents an increase of 5 percent.

In the search for new reserves, in this period some 93 thousand meters have been drilled, which is 17 percent more than planned.

SERBIA TO INTRODUCE ELECTRICITY SAVING MEASURES

AU221304 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Oct 79 p 16 AU

[M. D. report]

[Text] Belgrade, 16 October--The first stage of organized electricity saving will begin in Serbia on Monday, 22 October. This is stated in an official announcement of the operational staff of the Executive Council of the Assembly of Serbia for implementing the measures for the maximum production and saving of electricity.

This implies a ban on the use of electricity for additional heating in social and business premises, a cut of 2 hours in the television programming every day, switching off 50 percent of street lighting and switching off illuminated signs to the level of safety (to the minimum use).

This means that there will be no power reductions, for the time being, but all consumers are asked to save electricity to the maximum.

EDITOR ATTACKS CONFORMITY, COMPROMISE IN PUBLISHING

LD211325 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[Text] In recent talks held by editors of large Yugoslav publishing houses many topical aspects of the publishing industry were heard. Our editor Pero Climbur singled out a theme which is interesting but, unfortunately, also characteristic and not only in the publishing activity. The theme was conformism:

[Climbur] We should in fact ponder the actual number of those who have been able to publish in certain places good and interesting books which both the public and society would accept but which, because of this editorial attitude of playing safe, have not been published, it was said at those talks. If it is possible to speak of the political damage caused by some premature moves or by moves which are too bold for their times, it is also possible to speak in the same vein of the damage inflicted by conformists. Because of this many books have remained unknown to the public or have not been published at the right time, but only when it was certain that there would be no unpleasant reactions and when this society had already resolved the problem dealt with by such books. Thus, the problems having been resolved, the books were no longer of interest to the public.

We have singled out this statement not merely because of its lateral content but because conformism and compromise have gripped the broader sphere of social activities and have become almost a rule to which they who are predestined for greater--and to make it even more absurd--social success adhere and according to which they behave. We say--and to make it even more absurd--because the attitude of playing safe and of compromise are so deeply rooted in many spheres of society that these essentially antirevolutionary activities can be placed with complete certainty in the category of offenses which are graver than those which stem from time to time from bolder decisions and their premature implementation.

The fact is that the play-safe attitude has gained so much ground that it means, in an entirely definite sense, the slowing down and even the stagnation of the revolutionary transformation of society, and, in this society, of man's consciousness of the need to continue the struggle for the adequate development of society. Our attention, and even less our decisiveness, does not yet seem to have been aroused enough in order to describe this play-safe attitude and the readiness to compromise with the appropriate terms and to act against them in line with social orientations. By delaying the adoption of a firmer attitude and of a logical stance toward these phenomena in society we are in fact postponing the moment at which we perceive that bolder and avant-guarde moves are based on unreserved affilitation to this society and its progress and that they are incomparably less dangerous than those people who really are dangerous and who shrink from premature moves and moves which are too bold for their times.

Perhaps someone will look upon this course of deliberations as being opposed to his conviction that such matters should be discussed in a more complex manner and that conditions under which the phenomenon of playing safe is developed and applied should be examined, and all this with the aim of not injuring the well-intentioned conformists and comrades inclined toward compromise as a system of activity and as a philosophy of life.

But this does not, nevertheless, blunt our intention to sound a warning--let us go back to the reason for this talk--against conformism in the publishing activity being only part of a broader social phenomenon which does us no credit and which is of no use to us.